The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889. NO. 25.

THE ITEM

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TIMES GO BY TURNS.

The sea of fortune doth not ever flow;
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal time to come and go;
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web;
No joy so great but runneth to an end,
No hap so hard but may in fine amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring,
Not endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest bird a season finds to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus, with succeeding turns, God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost;
A net that holds no great, takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed;
Few all they need, but none have all they wish.
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;
Who least, hath some, who most, hath never all.

"THAT TEA GOWN."

BY VIRGINIA.

Written for the ITEM.

"No, indeed; such things was never thought of in my young days. We would have had a mortgage on the farm long afore this, if I had gone to hiring dessmakers," and Mother Adams looked volumes, across the breakfast table, at her young daughter-in-law Helen, who, with scarlet cheeks and tremulous lips, looked appeallingly towards her husband, but this noble "lord of creation," did not lift his eyes from his toast and egg, until, having finished, he arose, and went out to his work.

Back and forth, through the wide old-fashioned kitchen, went Helen. Dishes were washed, and wiped until they shone; sweeping and dusting followed; then the dairy work; next, a trip to the garden, to gather some vegetables for dinner, before the heat became so intense. Then a delicious-looking pudding was concocted and set away to cool.

"John's coat must be mended, and I must tie up my strawberry preserves," said Helen.

This done, some peaches were pared and put in the "dry house," Finally, she went up stairs, with feet already tired, to put in order the chambers. Here she felt secure from intrusion, and the forced composure gave way. As she took from its wrapping a beautiful piece of soft crimson cashmere, the tears flowed down in quick succession. She held up the rich folds, and thought how becoming it would be, with a full vest of soft dark India silk, wide ribbons at the waist, and soft lace at the throat; She sighed, and said, "But I can never make it as I want it, and I *won't*; so there!" and the pretty lips shut tightly, while a flash of spirit shone in the beautiful dark eyes.

Let us see what had caused the discussion at the breakfast table. Little more than a year before, John Adams had wooed and won the pretty young music teacher, Helen Grant, who had come from a distant state, to teach in the thriving little town of M——,near which he had lived the most of his life. Since the death of his father, he had taken the management of the farm in his hands; although he had been educated with the view of reading medicine, but the change caused by his father's death, made this impracticable, so he and his mother lived at the old farm house.

Now Mrs. Adams had never become convinced that this world moves. Her favorite remark was, "the old ways is good enough for me," and she looked with suspicion on all improvements. She had worked with might and main from early in the morning until late at night, had often worked in the fields and done the work of the house, both, "so as to get ahead," as she expressed it. To be sure, now she was a broken down, nervous, semi-invalid. Her two daughters had died of consumption, inheriting a weak constitution, and here she was at sixty, with crippled hands, stooped form, scanty hair, and irritable disposition, not able to work, and with no taste for reading, or light work, because she had starved her soul, dwarfed her mind, and faculties by disuse. Her son submitted to her way of living; but he was many times mortified at her want of knowledge of the common topics of every day life, as, for instance, when a friend was speaking to him of *Ben Hur*, she astonished the guest by saying, I read it years ago, when young, also the *Hidden Hand*; but I did not believe in such exciting tales."

So to this rather desolate home, came Helen. Helen, a beautiful, dark-eyed, dark-haired woman, of refined taste and culture, vigorous intellect, and a lover of song. Soon, evidence of her taste were scattered here and there about the old place. The yard seemed as if a fairy had breathed upon it, and it sprang into roses, and lilies. The sweet pea and the morning glory vied with each other in beauty, an joy twined daintly up toward the southern window. Dainty scarfs were draped over the few pictures, covers were made for the plain tables, while books were everywhere, while Helen's piano gave a modern look to the old bare parlor. But, alas! the sunny little mistress is kept so busy through the day that the long evenings of music and reading she had hoped for, with John, grow fewer, and, when the busiest days come, piano and books alike are closed for days at once. With most of the work, Helen succeeds quite well. The dairy work is a source of pleasure, as well as of profit, she having that light dainty touch, requisite in butter making; also with baking—even Mother Adams herself never had whiter, lighter, sweeter loaves than those of Helen's; but, with poultry, she does not succeed, and, the sewing and mending are her particular aversion.

The added cares of harvest time, when John must have ever so many men to help him, she is left to fight single handed the battle of preparing for the inner man of those great hungry "hands." Sometimes, she would think, "Oh! if I could only leave this hot kitchen and this glowing cook-stove long enough to go to the woods and breathe the cool air of the dim, fragrant nooks, lay my hot face among the ferns and mosses, fill my tired hands with wild flowers, and get a bit of the rest and beauty of heaven in my life——but, there seems to be no getting out of this unending circle. Still, if I help John, I shall be satisfied. If I only could see that all this toil is necessary!"

And so the ambitious little woman toiled on, her roses disappeared, and she was often nervous, still no one thought that the ready smile was often near to tears, and seemed to expect her to drudge on. John had given her the material for a housedress on her birthday, and, as her hands were rough from work, and stiff, she expressed her desire to have a dress-maker make it, and this it was that had called the avalanche of reproach down upon her from Mother Adams, at the breakfast table, with which our story opens.

After Helen put away the cashmere and attended to the bedrooms, she sat down to think.

"What am I getting to be? a mere house maid? Is this a woman's whole duty? No, a thousand times, *No;*" and she there made a solemn resolution, that, in the coming years, she would take a certain part of each day to something restful and elevating, and she laid several plans for the future. But, soon it would be dinner time and she must hurry.

Just then John came in. "Is my coat mended? I am going to take the horses to be shod. Mr. Wright has come and is fixing the pump, I forgot to tell you he would be here for dinner, and I expect the mason to-morrow, to lay the stone wall. Why you've been crying, Helen; what is wrong?"

"Nothing", she replied; "but why don't you shoe the horses yourself, and fix the pump, too? "Because I am not a blacksmith or a pump maker," he replied, wonderingly.

"But you could lay the stone wall, she persisted.

"Why, I am not a mason, Helen; I am a farmer. What do you mean?"

Just this, John, you have *one* trade in which you can do your best, all your energies are brought to bear on it,——while a woman is expected to be cook, baker, laundress, chamber maid, and even seamstress——something I never succeeded at. The washing is a terrible tax on my strength, and I am not strong at best. We are both working too hard. When night comes, we are worn out, body and mind. Thus, we are taking no time to read or improve our minds, forgetting all the noble aspirations and purposes that once filled us with hope. In time, we will become due and unpolished, unable to enjoy what we have gained."

"Well, what is it you want me to do, Helen?"

"I don't want you to do anything except to stop working so hard, but I want to get a good strong girl to help me, and I shall pay her myself, for fear mother will think ru in and want are upon us."

"Why, how will you pay her?"

"In this way: More than half of my music scholars have asked me to continue teaching them, and this is work I love. I can take two days each week for it, and will then have time for many things I am now neglecting."

It took some coaxing to make John see it, with her eyes, but his consent was won, and Helen fairly flew about the work that day. Her plan worked admirably.

Let us look in the Adams household the following winter. By the fire, in a beautiful rattan rocker, sits Mother Adams, knitting some soft woolen lace. "My chair is a gift from Helen," she tells their visitors. John is lying on the lounge; while Helen—no longer pale and tired, but bright eyed and sweet voiced, and dressed in the identical tea gown, made in the most improved style—sits by his side, and reads from Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*. One sentence we catch is, "Men are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest." "That is, if we contnet ourselves with the common, our sensos grow dull until they are dead to impressions of the beautiful and perfect, but, if every day one has a fine thought, or a beautiful bit of scenery, or a lovely sunset, and glean thoughts from our best authors, culture is becoming part of our nature," said Helen.

"Well," said John, "I have not contented myself with a common wife, at any rate. She is a queen among women." This, from her husband, was as music to the loving wife.

Five years have passed away. Helen, true to her resolution, kept up her music and study, though little hands cling to her, and take her thoughts. One evening, she wrote a tender little ballad, and set it to an air, full of pathos, and, presently, finds she has struck a popular chord in the peoples' heart, and all over the green fields of England, and under the blue sky of America, hearts have throbbed and eyes have filled at this tender home song.

Five years more go by, and we find John, after reaping many honors in his native country, chosen a representative in the Legislative halls—all of which, he says, he owes to his wife who stimulated and encouraged him, but *she* says it was "That Tea Gown."

The Sources of Beautiful Colors.

The *American Druggist* has formulated a list of the choicest colors used in the arts, as follows:

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine, and purple lakes. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black. The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonnate. This color was discovered accidentally. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks, and gums. Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is mud from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burnt. India ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Archipelago. Bister is the soot of wood ashes. Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. Ii is obtained from the precious lapiglazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermillion is from the quicksilver ore called cannibar.—*Scientific American.*

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THE BUFFALO.

Raising the Large-Headed Bovine for Domestic Use.

A Veteran Hunter Tells of His Success in the Business.

C. J. Jones, the veteran buffalo hunter, recently sold a one-half interest in his buffalo herd in Kansas. He is the gentleman who fathers the idea of raising the buffalo for domestic purposes, and in an interview gave some interesting facts relating to his early days as a hunter and his pet hobby of domesticating this now almost extinct race of bovines.

"I began hunting the buffalo in 1871. I have killed from 40 to 60 buffaloes in one hunt. I figured out a plan of my own to corral them upon the prairie. I made an effort to get in front of the herd when they were traveling, so that they would come within about 20 yards of me in passing. I then shot the leader through the heart and dropped her in her tracks. The leader was generally a cow, the old bulls being lazy and usually lagging behind. The herd would fall back in the direction from which they came about 100 yards, stopping to turn around and look for danger. In a few minutes one of the cows led out to go around on one side or the other and I would drop her as I did the first. They would again fall back a short distance and huddle up together. After a short pause another cow might undertake to go around on the other side and invariably met the same fate as the other two. The herd after this was sure to form a close group upon the ground, where they halted after the first shot, as buffaloes never retrace their steps but a short distance. Now, they had trouble on three sides and on the other was their back track, and I was free to shoot down as many as I wanted, provided I did not fire too rapidly and alarm them. Whenever one would attempt to lead away I made sure to kill it, and this taught the others that it was sure death to the leaders. To be sure it was very cruel, but I could hear the crack of guns on every side, and I thought I would have my share. I soon realized that these animals would soon be extinct, and in 1884 I began to gather up the calves to atone for my slaughter. It was a very difficult matter to raise them, and at first I lost fifty per cent of them, but after a little experience I could save ninety per cent. The calves when caught over three months old cannot be raised—the cage breaks their heart and they give up in disgust. I continued my efforts, however, and soon had a fine stock of calves on my ranch, near Garden City. At the close of 1884 I had only succeeded in raising four, the next year seven and the next twenty-two, and this year I have twenty-one full blooded calves and my herd today number nearly one hundred.

"I bought the famous Manitoba herd, consisting of 60 full bloods and 20 crosses, in 1887.

"I have sold a great many bulls to shows and menageries at prices ranging from $300 to $700.

"The buffalo has a very fine, long coat of hair, which it sheds every year, and I am saving this, which averages about ten pounds per year, intending to have it made into cloth, by way of experiment. The buffalo grow much larger in northern climates, the bulls reaching a weight of 2500 pounds, with magnificent heads, which are eagerly sought for by the museums, and for which they have to pay from $200 to $500 apiece when mounted.

"The meat of the domesticated buffalo is as tender as the finest beef and has a delicious flavor. It is not like the the old tough "run down" bull meat, which we used to get and which was nothing but muscle and sinews. The cows are more valuable than the bulls, a number of the former having just been sold in Utah at prices ranging from $500 to $800. The half-breeds are not so good as the three-quarter or seven-eighths. The latter are splendid animals, carrying a fine coat of hair.

"With the view of perpetuating the race of American buffalo, a syndicate has been organized in Ogden, composed of several well known gentlemen. A zoological farm will be started and completed as rapidly as possible. Negotiations for the purchase of a half interest in my herd have been going on for some time, which were concluded last week, the price being $75,000. I anticipate no difficulty in moving the animals, as I had none in bringing the Manitoba herd into Kansas."

A Japanese Flower Holiday.

From an article by the artist Wores in the *Century* we quote the following: "The love of flowers in Japan amounts almost to adoration. They are inseparable from the life, art and literature of the people, and to deprive the Japanese of them would be to take the sunshine out of their lives. On one occasion I received through my young friend an invitation from his parents to accompany them on a visit to a very celebrated grove of plum trees that were then in full bloom. After an hour's ride in a "jinrikisha," or "kuruma," as these little man-carriages are more commonly called, we arrived at our destination, where great numbers of people were flocking from all points.

"The trees were one mass of fragrant and delicate pink blossoms. Hundreds of visitors in holiday attire were strolling about under the branches with extreme delight depicted on their countenances. Others again had spread rugs under the trees, where they were served with delicious tea from the neighboring tea house. The brightly clad children were dancing and frolicking in the shade of the blossoms, and a more perfect picture of sunshine and happiness can hardly be imagined. Innumerable little strips of paper fluttering amidst the blossoms attracted my attention. Miss Okiku informed me that it was the happy custom of the people to give vent to their delight on these occasions by inscribing poetic sentiments, too brief, perhaps, to be called poems, and hanging them up in the boughs. And, sure enough, as I looked about me, I observed several persons with paper and pocket inkstands in hand engaged in composing these little sonnets in praise of the blossoms.

"Yasumaru was at some pains to explain to me that these poetic effusions were supposed to be composed on the spot—that the expression, the form of the idea, was derived from the inspiration of the scene; but his father added, with a twinkle in his eye, that many came with their poems already prepared. I was honest enough to confess to the old gentleman that this proceeding was not altogether different from the habit of our after-dinner orators who surprise their friends with impromptus composed, as the French put it *a loisir;* that is to say, at their ease. Some months later I painted a picture entitled 'Springs Inspiration,' in which two young girls are represented walking over the huge stepping-stones through a grove of blossoming plum trees and reading these poems; for, although it is not recorded that the Japanese lover takes this means of praising his Rosalind, none the less do Japanese maidens delight in passing from tree to tree perusing the fluttering inscriptions."

The First Cannon.

The first cannon which came into use after the discovery of the explosive properties of gunpowder, during the fourteenth century, were called bombards. They consisted of iron bars bound together with hoops of the same metal. The first cannon balls fired from these primitive weapons were round stones. It is a mistake to suppose that breech-loading guns were not tried till recently. They were made when cannon first came into use, but were soon abandoned because no one knew how to make them strong enough. Among the early cannon were Culverins, which were made four times the length of a man, the early artillerists having conceived the idea that the longer the gun the further it would carry.

Windmills.

The census report of 1880 shows that in that year there were 69 windmill establishments in the Union, of which California claimed 11, paying out a total of $244,197 in wages and producing windmills to the value of $1,010,542. Since that time the manufacture of these articles has largely increased, and though the competition of more powerful and tractable motors is also increasing, it may safely be said that the days of the American windmill are by no means numbered and that they will be used for many years with economy and success.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Dr. Oscar Montelius estimates that the Stone Age ended 3500 years ago in Sweden, where it reached a very high development.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE LEGEND OF THE LILY.

Once, long ago, when the earth was young, an angel was wandering through its verdant fields searching for a flower to make an offering to his Heavenly Father. Rich was the color and sweet the perfume of these earthly stars, but how gaudy they were in comparison to the one that was in his mind.

"A pure white flower," he murmured; but, though he searched long and diligently, he could not find one.

Disappointed and weary, he sat down on a stone and wept. The crystal tears fell down his robe and sank into the ground. Immediately a lily sprang up so pure and sweet that the angel, with a joyous burst of song, straightway gathered it and flew on high to the throne of God, and kneeling, laid the offering at His feet.

His Creator, beholding the graceful white flower, said to His faithful servant:

"Because of thy zeal in my service, this flower shall henceforth grow all over the world, and when sinful man looks upon it he will think of thy fervor and imitate it."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE DISSATISFIED PUG.

"Goodness! what meat!" exclaimed the little dog, as he tried to pick the meat off a bone. "I'm getting tired of this life. I never get anything but bones that haven't anything on them to eat. I wish I was the Donald's dog. Their's gets everything he wants to eat and is as fat as can be, while I'm nothing but bones. I'll go and find him and see if he doesn't want to exchange with me for a while; but of course he won't." Jim jumped through a hole in the fence into the Donald's yard. He found Tip there looking as sober as could be imagined. "What is the matter, Tip? Why are you so sullen?"

"Well," began Tip, "if you had only bread and milk every day for your meals you would look sullen, too. I wish I was you, and could have nice bones to pick, instead of bread and milk."

"I'll tell you what we can do," said Jim, "as we look so much alike—only you are fatter than I am, but that would not be noticed—we can exchange places and no one will know the difference. What say you, Master Tip?"

"All right," said Tip, after thinking awhile; anything to get out of eating bread and milk every meal. I'll go over now and pretend I'm you. So good-by. Tell me how you like the change soon."

Tip had not told Jim of the bad boys in the family, or how they tied tin cans on his tail that send him howling over the house, while kicks were added to the noise he made. Jim sat down on the side porch, thinking of his good fortune. Suddenly he heard some one calling "Tip, Tip," so, as he had exchanged places for a while with that individual, he answered the summons. He went around in front where the children were playing.

"Here, Tip," cried Hatty, the fair young mistress of the dog, "come here, sir. Why didn't you come when I called you?" and, with this, she whipped him.

Poor Jim, not being used to such treatment, didn't know what to make of it, but he determined to put up with it till he saw Tip.

"Come here, Tip, let me dress you up like a young lady."

She picked up a doll dress and commenced putting it on him. Jim felt very uncomfortable and was glad when the sleeve of the dress ripped and he was released. He strolled around to the side porch and seating himself comfortably commenced thinking again, but his thoughts ran in quite a different channel this time. Instead of thinking of his own troubles he was thinking of poor Tip's.

"I'll go over and see how he enjoys the life I led."

So saying, Jim moved quietly to the hole in the fence and saw Tip looking happier than he had ever seen him look before.

"Why couldn't I be happy like that?" thought Jim. "Well, I'll try anyhow and see how I succeed."

Jim certainly did not accept the exchange for "always," but he learned that we must never judge from appearance, and went back to his old haunts better contented than he had ever been before.—*New York World.*

The Loon as a Dodger.

The loon, or great Northern diver, is the first bird to migrate in the spring to the feeding grounds in the Rangeley lakes, often alighting in a small open space of water near an inlet or outlet, and waiting there for the thawing away of the ice to give them more room. Once in a small space of open water, there they must stay until the ice thaws sufficient to give them a chance to rise, which requires at least one-eighth of a mile; first starting to fly they run on the water, dipping with their wings a long way, less and less, and more and more taking the air, until they merely tip the end of their wings in water, making a mere line or mark as they go, until entirely free and fairly on the wing, yet still going horizontally and very near the surface for quite a distance, gradually rising from the earth until they reach an altitude out of range of firearms.

It is common for them to get up and move from one lake to another just before a storm, seldom at any other time, and at such times they make a peculiar noise or cry which one acquainted with them can easily distinguish as their flying note. They fly with much force and labor constantly with their wings, and when alighting splash down heavily into the water. They cannot arise from the land nor from any hard surface, only from a large space of water.

They can easily be shot when confined in one of these open spaces of water, but to shoot one in the open lake is considered a big thing to do. We well remember how we used to bang away at them in our Sandy River, then in Kennebec county, in our boy days, with an old flint-lock; and the loons seemed to consider it a pleasant excitement to dodge our charge at the flash of our priming, and we remember how our first percussion locks used to deceive them and knock them over. We could sometimes get one by covering the lock of our old flinters with our hats so as to hide the flash.

All frequenters of our lakes understand the vocal music of the loon—sometimes rattling off their melody like the small arms of infantry in a battle, and at other times uttering extremely mournful notes, making the heart of the listener feel lonely and sad.

These sounds, or noises, are generally taken up by loons in different parts of the lake—all making, the same kind of noise—making the loneliness of a night in the forest doubly lonely. One noise of the loon is very much like the cry of the bear, and is the frequent scare of novices and newcomers in the lake country.—*Forest and Stream.*

New Terrors to War.

With smokeless and noiseless powder, such as, it is claimed, has been invented in England, in the wars that are to be death will take on still more terrors. The first notice of the presence of an enemy will be in the sudden sinking down of men as though smitten by a pestilence. The sentry will die at his post and give no sign. The sun will shine down serenely while the battle rages, and no canopy will obscure the butchery. Battles will be silent executions, save when trumpets sound and furious men shout or wounded men moan. There will be nothing to kindle the battle ecstacy; no booming of hotly worked guns will give notice where the battle is sorest. With the battle clamors and the battle canopy driven away, it will require more nerve to be a valiant soldier than ever before. The soldier will not only have to face the danger in sight, but also to contend with the terrors that his imagination will paint for him.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Excelsior Bread.

Six o'clock p. m., is early enough to start bread. For four loaves take a quart and a half of water hot enough to bear your finger in, but not enough to scald the flour, one tablespoonful of salt, flour to make a thick batter and one large cup of the yeast. Cover and let stand in a warm place over night. Stir in a scant half cup of sugar, then mix in the flour a little at a time till you can knead it without its sticking to the dish, always keeping the sides of the dish free of pieces of dough. Cover it up and let it rise again. Then knead, make into loaves, put into tins, prick all over with a fork, and let them raise until in lifting the tin, their weight is light; bake in a moderate oven an hour; put on a cloth in a cool place, without covering and the crust will be soft.

ANOTHER DAM BURST.

People Forced to Flee to the Hills for Safety.

The breast of the large dam belonging to the Kennebec Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del., located at Hibernia, Penn., burst and a tremendous mass of water rushed down the Brandywine, overflowing the banks and sweeping everything before it.

The large bridge which crosses the Brandywine, just below the dam, was swept away and several frame buildings were carried down to Coatesville, several of the streets of Coatesville being four feet under water. The people living along the stream were warned by the sound of the rushing waters and escaped to the hills.

The flood made the creek road impassable. In places the meadows were covered to the depth of eight and ten feet. The break was caused by a heavy fall of rain.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IMPORTED laborers in Alabama recently were paid five cents per day.

ENGLAND'S Engineers' Union has 52,000 members, and has spent $14,092,575 in benefits since 1852.

THE Amalgamated Machinists' Union of New York city is active in its efforts to form a national organization.

THE convention of the International Cigarmakers' Union of America was recently in session in New York city.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has become one of the foremost champions of the eight-hour movement in England.

THREE workmen were discharged by a leather manufacturer in Newark, N. J., because they did not work on Labor Day.

IN some of the densely populated districts of London there are barbers who shave customers for the moderate sum of one cent each.

ACCORDING to the news from Maine, all the sawmills on the Penobscot River are now in full operation under the new adjustment of wages.

THE greatest single industry in any city in the world is said to be the manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia. It employs 7350 looms and 17,800 workmen.

IT is not likely that there will be another strike of the seamen on the ocean steamers at the English ports for a long time again. The last strike was a miserable failure.

The National Textile Workers' Union, which holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor, now has a membership of 3000, distributed among nineteen branches.

AT the Convention of the National Brewers' Union in Cincinnati, eighteen branches were represented. New York will continue to be the headquarters of the National Union.

THERE are limestone works at Glenarm, in County Antrim, Ireland, where several hundreds of people are employed at wages averaging $4 per week for very hard work and long hours.

THE organized bakers in New York and other parts of the United States are still keeping up those efforts that have been the means of securing important advantages for them within the past few years.

THE percentage of wages paid for food by American workingmen as shown by a recent return from various countries, is much less than is paid by the workmen of either Germany, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy or Belgium.

THE daughter of the celebrated Professor Agassiz is busy in Boston establishing a manual training school. Over 2000 boys and girls shared in the advantages of this school last year. Efforts are being put forth to have the school adopted by the city.

THE 7200 miles of new railroads built in 1888 called about 36,000 new men into the service, reckoning five employes to the mile, including officers and men in all capacities. The present railway system of the United States has an army of 785,000 men.

NEW YORK CITY has an interesting society devoted to the discussion of labor questions. It is known as the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and both capitalists and wageworkers join in the debates, which are apt to take a religious turn.

THE report of the Saxon factory inspectors in Germany, states that during the past year no less than 10,652 children, from twelve to fourteen years of age, an increase of 1000 in round numbers over the previous year, are employed in the various industrial establishments.

A BRICK wall can be built more cheaply in Columbus, Ohio, than in Leipsic, Germany. The bricks cost more than in Leipsic and the laborer is paid about the same in either city, but the American bricklayer does so much more work in a given time that the difference in the price of bricks is more than offset.

THE MARKETS.

38 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 57½	@ 4	60
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@45	00
Calves, common to prime	3 10	@ 3	65
Sheep	4 25	@ 4	75
Lambs	6 25	@ 7	00
Hogs—Live	4 40	@ 5	50
Dressed	5⅜	@	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@ 4	30
Patents	4 60	@ 5	40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	83½	@	84¼
Rye—State	—	@	55
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40¼	@	42
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	25	@	28
Hay—No. 1	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.00c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	17½	@	23
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	16
Factory	8	@	12
Cheese—State Factory	7¼	@	9¼
Skims—Light	6½	@	7½
Western	5	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	20
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@ 3	90
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 4	60
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 5	50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 25	@ 4	70
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	84
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2, White	25	@	25½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 20	@ 5	75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	47½	@	48
Oats—No. 2 White	33	@	36
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5⅞
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 90	@ 4	00
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Sep	78¾	@	79
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Sep	40¾	@	41½
Oats—Ungraded White	26	@	26½
Potatoes—Early Rose	45	@	55
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	20
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6½

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "From Ocean to Ocean; or, My Transcontinental Journey."

TEXT: "*He shall have dominion from sea to sea.*"—Psalms lxxii., 8.

What two seas are referred to? Some might say that the text meant that Christ was to reign over all the land between the Arabian Sea and Caspian Sea, or between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, or between the Black Sea and the North Sea. No; in such case my text would have named them. It meant from any large body of water on the earth clear across to any other large body of water. And so I have a right to read it: He shall have dominion from the Atlantic Sea to the Pacific Sea. My theme is, America for God!

First, consider the immensity of this possession. If it were only a small tract of land capable of nothing better than sage brush and with ability only to support prairie dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in wanting Christ to have it added to his dominion. But its immensity and affluence no one can imagine unless, in immigrant wagon or stage coach or in rail train of the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific or the Canadian Pacific or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice this summer, I have come to some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed in boyhood from its size on the map, was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on one side or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other, California, the thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in boyhood, I have found it to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory, to be launched next winter into statehood, will be giants at their birth. Let the Congress of the United States strain a point and soon admit also Idaho and Wyoming and New Mexico. What is the use keeping them out in the cold any longer? Let us have the whole continent divided into States with Senatorial and Congressional Representatives and we will all be happy together. If some of them have not quite the requisite number of people, fix up the Constitution to suit these cases. Even Utah will by dropping polygamy soon be ready to enter. Monogamy has triumphed in parts of Utah and will probably triumph at this fall election in Salt Lake City. Turn all the Territories into States and if some of the sisters are smaller than the elder sisters, give them time and they will soon be as large as any of them. Because some of the daughters of a family may be five feet in stature and the others only four feet, do not let the daughters five feet high shut the door in the faces of those who are only four feet high. Among the dying utterances of our good friend, the wise statesman and great author, the brilliant orator and magnificent soul, S. S. Cox, was the expressed determination to move next winter in Congress for the tranference of other Territories into States.

"But," says some one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated, heaps of dry sand, and the 'bad lands' of Montana and the great American desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plow or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven in what are called the rainy season will be gathered into great reservoirs and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania or Westchester farms of New York or Somerset County farms of New Jersey.

Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs and drink out of them whenever they will and refresh their land whenever they will.

The work has already been grandly begun by the United States Government. Over four hundred lakes have already been officially taken possession of by the nation for the great enterprise of irrigation. Rivers that have been rolling idly through these regions, doing nothing on their way to the sea, will be lassoed and corralled and penned up until such time as the farmers need them. Under the same processes the Ohio, the Mississippi and all the other rivers will be taught to behave themselves better, and great basins will be made to catch the surplus of waters in times of freshets and keep them for times of drought. The irrigating process by which all the arid lands between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are to be fertilized is no new experiment. It has been going on successfully hundreds of years, in Spain, in China, in India, in Russia, in Egypt.

About eight hundred millions of people of the earth to-day are kept alive by food raised on irrigated land. And here we have allowed to lie waste, given up to rattlesnake and bat and prairie dog, lands enough to support whole nations of industrious population. The work begun will be consummated. Here and there exceptional lands may be stubborn and refuse to yield any wheat or corn from their hard fists, but if the hoe fail to make an impression, the miner's pickax will discover the reason for it and bring up from beneath those unproductive surfaces coal and iron and lead and copper and silver and gold. God speed the geologists and the surveyors, the engineers and the senatorial commissions, and the capitalists and the new settlers, and the husbandmen who put their brain and hand and heart to this transfiguration of the American continent!

But while I speak of the immensity of the continent, I must remark it is not an immensity of monotone or tameness. The larger some countries are, the worse for the world. This continent is not more remarkable for its magnitude than for its wonders of construction. What a pity the United States Government did not take possession of Yosemite, California, as it has of Yellowstone, Wyoming, and of Niagara Falls, New York! Yosemite and the adjoining California regions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle? Trees now standing there that were old when Christ lived. These monarchs of foliage reigned before Cæsar or Alexander, and the next thousand years will not shatter their scepter. They are the masts of the continent, their canvas spread on the winds while the old ship bears on its way through the ages. Their size, of which travelers often speak, does not affect me so much as their longevity. Though so old now, the branches of some of them will crackle in the last conflagration of the planet.

That Valley of the Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thousand feet deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to crowd into as small a place as possible some of the most stupendous scenery of the world. Some of the cliffs you do not stop to measure by feet, for they are literally a mile high. Steep so that neither foot of man nor beast ever scaled them, they stand in everlasting defiance. If Jehovah has a throne on earth these are its white pillars. Standing down in this great chasm of the valley you look up and yonder is Cathedral Rock, vast, gloomy minster built for the silent worship of the mountains. Yonder is Sentinel Rock, 3270 feet high, bold, solitary, standing guard among the ages, its top seldom touched until a bride one Fourth of July mounted it and planted the national standards and the people down in the valley looked up and saw the head of the mountain turbaned with the Stars and Stripes. Yonder are the "Three Brothers," four thousand feet high; "Cloud's Rest," North and South Dome and heights never captured save by the fiery bayonets of the thunder storm.

No pause for the eye, no stopping place for the mind. Mountains hurled on mountains. Mountains in the wake of mountains. Mountains flanked by mountains. Mountains split. Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mont Blanc and the Adirondacks and Mount Washington were here uttering themselves in one magnificent chorus of rock and precipice and waterfall, Sifting and dashing through the rocks, the water comes down. The Bridal Veil Falls, so thin you can see the face of the mountain behind. Yonder is Yosemite Falls, dropping 2634 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters ascending in robe of mist seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada falls, plunging seven hundred feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever and ever.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My visit there last month made upon me an impression that will last forever. After all poetry has exhausted itself, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's play ground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing. In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm.

At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulcher of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiola. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a Vatican picture gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and the so called Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates. The so called Pulpit Terrace from its white elevation preaching mightier sermons of God than human lips ever uttered. The so called Bethesda geyser, by the warmth of which invalids have already been cured, the Angel of Health continually stirring the waters. Enraged craters, with heat at five hundred degrees only a little below the surface.

Wide reaches of stone of intermingled colors, blue as the sky, green as the foliage, crimson as the dahlia, white as the snow, spotted as the leopard, tawny as the lion, grizzly as the bear, in circles, in angles, in stars, in coronets, in stalacites, in stalagmites. Here and there are petrified growths, or the dead trees, and vegetation of other ages, kept through a process of natural embalmment. In some places waters as innocent and smiling as a child making a first attempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off as foaming and frenzied and ungovernable as a maniac in murderous struggle with his keepers.

But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Here, hung up and let down and spread abroad, are all the colors of land and sea and sky. Upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. Best work of the Architect of worlds. Sculpturing by the Infinite. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, sunrise and sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals and Egyptian basilicas build before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Alhambras, where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was empearled. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the lesser hills are baptized while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and now this last Testament written on the rocks.

Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then retreating to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestals of beryl. Turrets of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of carbuncle. Flaming red cooling into russet. Cold blue warming into saffron. Dull gray kindling into solferino. Morning twilight flushing midnight shadows. Auroras crouching among rocks.

Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft of basalt. Through an eyeglass we see it among the young eagles, but the stoutest arm of our group cannot hurl a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Yonder are heights that would be chilled with horror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chalcedony on temples of porphyry. See all this carnage of color up and down the cliffs; it must have been the battle field of the war of the elements. Here are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire nor the chrysolite nor the topaz nor the jascinth, nor the amethyst nor the jasper nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls, wanting. If spirits bound from earth to heaven could pass up by way of this canyon, the dash of heavenly beauty would not be so overpowering. It would only be from glory to glory. Ascent through such earthly scenery in which the crystal is so bright and the red so flaming would be fit preparation for the "sea of glass mingled with fire."

Standing there in the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone Park on the morning of August 9, for the most part we held our peace, but after a while it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a Hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it. Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead. And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at his feet. At the bottom of this great canyon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverbration of archangels' trumpets there would be through all these gorges and from all these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnipotence ever built?

Oh, the sweep of the American continent! Sailing up Puget Sound, its shores so bold that for fifteen hundred miles a ship's prow would touch the shore before its keel touched the bottom, I said: "This is the Mediterranean of America." Visiting Portland and Tacoma and Seattle and Victoria and Fort Townsend and Vancouvers and other cities of that northwest region I thought to myself: These are the Bostons, New Yorks, Charlestons and Savannahs of the Pacific coast. But after all this summer's journeying and my other journeys westward in other summers, I found that I had seen only a part of the American Continent, for Alaska is as far west of San Francisco as the Coast of Maine is east of it, so that the central city of the American Continent is San Francisco.

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders to let you know the comprehensiveness of the text when it says that Christ is going to have dominion from sea to sea; that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Beside that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Straits separate us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge before another century closes, and probably long before that. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands and there are also shoals which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So you see America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Our great-grandchildren will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what substraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophecies in Revelation will be fulfilled, "There shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocketbook. To hear him talk on the roof of the Temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West and Northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California, you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush Pot," "The Devil's Tea Kettle," "The Devil's Saw Mill," "The Devil's Machine Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now, it is very much needed, that geological surveyor or congressional committee or group of distinguished tourists go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord and to a Christian nation, and away with such Plutonic nomenclature.

But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins and heal all our wounds and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River a few days ago we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men we could only have the right kind of bait they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. All over the continent I saw this summer their new buildings rising. In Vancouver's I asked: "What are you going to put on that sightly place?" The answer was: "A Young Men's Christian Association building." At Lincoln, Neb., I said: "What at they making those excavations for?" Answer: "For our Young Men's Christian Association building." At Des Moines, Iowa, I saw a noble structure rising and I asked for what purpose it was being built, and they told me for the Young Men's Christian Association.

These institutions are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made our Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down all over the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah: "In the wilderness waters have broken out and streams in the desert," and with David: "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God," Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

HUMOROUS.

Some strong holes—Safe deposit vaults.

A wild bore—trying to get oil out of a solid rock.

A colicky baby at night is athletic; it can raise the house.

The good die young. This is particularly true of ducks.

A man must be pretty sick of work when he throws up his job.

Corn always comes up quickest about the time young crows begin to fly.

In poultry circles the old hen generally proves her good standing by her setting.

A sea captain who is the most reckless is the one who ought to receive the biggest salary.

"He owes everything he has to me." "That's bad. He owes a great deal more than he has to me."

One of the interesting experiments in popular chemistry is when a youth feeds his flame with ice cream.

It does not necessarily follow that a sailor is a small man because he sometimes sleeps on his watch.

Munchausen F. Gulliver (who has been relating an incident)—"You look surprised!" Faxon Trueman—"Yes; I know it's true."

Emma—"Your hat is perfectly charming, and it suits you so well." Marie—"Oh, yes; but if you only knew what a fearful fainting fit it cost me!"

Mrs. Gazzam (to her daughter)—Mabel, you should keep an eye on Mr. Looker. He's a splendid catch. Mr. Gazzam—What club does he catch for?

A company has been organized in Philadelphia "to bury its subscribers on the installment plan." But no man wants to be buried in installments, unless he is the victim of some uptown blasting contractor.

Trees on a Court House.

Greensburgh, Ind., has long been noticed for the singular phenomenon of the trees growing on the Court House tower. The first tree made its appearance in 1864—a tiny green shoot on top of the tower—and was the cause of much wonder and interest. Its development was eagerly watched, and as its steady growth continued it became known as the Lone Tree. As years passed the tree grew and assumed greater and more graceful proportions and flourished in spite of its lofty position, exposed to the wind and storm. Other trees have since made their appearance on different sides of the tower, until there are now seven, which, with their bright green foliage showing in pretty contrast against the dull white stone, make a charming picture, outlined against the blue sky. During the repairs of the Court House now in progress a scaffolding was built around the tower, and the removal of the trees discussed. An examination was made and the largest tree reported to be 6½ inches in circumference and 5 feet 10 high. No damage was being done by them, and it was decided to allow them to remain, as the crevice in the stone roofing made by the roots of the trees show an opening of only 1½ inches. The tower is 133 feet high, of solid masonry, and how the trees find nourishment to sustain them is a matter of great wonder.

A PROFESSOR of the University of California asserts that he has discovered a process of tanning leather which will make it almost indestructible. As the people of the United States expend $300,000,000 yearly on shoe leather, this is highly interesting news; but it is doubtful if boot and shoe men will rejoice to know that the product of their factories can be made to wear indefinitely.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 29.

The Quarterly Review—Golden Text Ps. cxviii., 9.

Plan of a Review—The facts of the past twelve lessons may be easily remembered, if they are arranged in the following three groups:

1. Samuel and Eli (Less. 1-4). 2. Samuel and Saul (Less. 5-7). 3. Saul and David (Less. 8-12.) We have then the call of three persons in succession: Samuel, Saul and David; the death of five noted persons: Eli, Goliah, Samuel, Saul and Johnathan. Thus history and biography unite to impress the lesson, Obey God.

Sketch of a Review—Hannah, the wife of a Hebrew of Mount Ephraim, asks the Lord for a son. The Lord gave her a son in answer to prayer. She called him Samuel and gave him to the Lord in his childhood. He lived with Eli the priest. The Lord called Samuel one night, and told him that Eli's sons were wicked, yet Eli had not corrected them. So the Lord said He would punish Eli and his sons. The sons were slain in battle, and Eli fell over and died, when he heard of their death.

Samuel told the people they must obey God; but the people asked for a king. So the Lord had Samuel tell them what a king would make them do, and gave them Saul for a king. Samuel then gave up his rule over the people, and made a farewell address. But Saul disobeyed God, and Samuel was told to anoint David as the king of Israel. Goliath, a great Philistine giant, dared the army of Israel to send men to fight with him; but David slew Goliath. Saul's son Jonathan loved David, but Saul was jealous of him and tried to kill David, yet David nobly spared Saul when he could have easily killed him. In a great battle with the Philistines the army of Israel was defeated, Saul's sons slain, and Saul fell upon his own sword and died.

QUESTIONS.

Introductory—What were the Hebrews now founding? What organization had they before this? Tribal.

1. Samuel and Eli—What is the name of Samuel's mother? Who called Samuel? To whom did Samuel go? How many times? What did the Lord say to Samuel? What caused the death of Eli? Who had captured the Ark? What did Samuel call on the people to do? see Lesson 3. What did they ask of the Lord in Lesson 4?

2. Samuel and Saul—Why did they want a king? Who was chosen king? What did Samuel say of the conduct of their king? 1 Sam. viii., 10-18. Who was witness for Samuel? 1 Sam. xii., 5. Who rejected Saul? Lesson 7. Why did the Lord reject him? Recite the Golden Text of Lesson 7.

3. Saul and David—Who was anointed to succeed Saul? By whom? Where? What giant dared the army of Israel to send a warrior to fight him? Who offered to go against Goliath? Which one was slain? Who loved David "as his own soul?" Whose son was Jonathan? How did Jonathan find out that his father meant to kill David? Where did David spare Saul's life? 1 Sam. xxiv., 4. What did he say to Saul after that? 1 Sam. xxiv., 11. How were Saul's sons slain? In what battle? Where? Who refused to kill Saul? How did Saul die?—*Lesson Helper.*

A FUNNY anecdote is related of a certain General of Maine (probably of the redoubtable militia of that stout State), who was entering the door of St. Peter's Church in Rome, when he encountered a friend from home with a copy of the Bangor *Whig* in his hands. This he offered to the General, who eagerly took it and relieved a bad case of homesickness by perusing its columns. He did not wait to get away from St. Peter's for this purpose, but sat him down at once upon its steps, and allowed his wife and daughters to "do" the edifice while he lost himself in the absorbing delight of his home paper. The press thus beat St. Peter's. He will never know much about the most classic edifice in the world from personal observation, but he will always remember this relief from the pangs of nostalgia.

THE Mormon Church is reaching out for a firmer hold upon the women of its fold, and perhaps is also trying to convince the world that the lot of the Mormon woman is a happy one. The announcement has been made that the "Daughters of Zion" societies will issue a magazine devoted to the interests of the association and to the advancement and good of the Mormon women in general. The project has the indorsement of the heads of the church, and the journal will be edited by a daughter of Brigham Young. This announcement, following, as it does so closely, an interview with a daughter of the late Young, in which the system of polygamy is indorsed, seems to be part of a definite plan to increase the Saints' influence over the women.

IT is stated that there are more ducks in China than in all the world outside of it. They are kept on every farm, on the private roads, and on all the lakes, rivers, and smaller streams. There are many boats on which as many as 2,000 are kept. Their eggs constitute one of the most important articles of food. They are hatched in establishments fitted up for the purpose. Some of them turn out as many as 50,000 young ducks every year. Salted and smoked ducks are sold in all the towns, and many of them are exported to countries where Chinamen reside.

THE Ute Indians are again on the rampage in Routt County, Colorado. As there are some vacancies in the other world it has been suggested that a few Utes might be welcome there.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

THE ITEM suggests to Messrs. Chas. G. Brown and Alex Denney, chairmen of the Republican and Democratic committees, respectively, that they mutually agree to maintain the sanctity of the ballot, so far as this county is concerned, by refusing to pay the taxes of any voter. A man who will not contribute his pittance toward the maintenance of the government whose protection he invokes, is unworthy the name of an American and is unfit for citizenship.

WILLIAM WARNER, ex-national Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is heartily in favor of the presentation of the American flag to the public schools. In his annual address, at Milwaukee, he said: "The future citizens of the republic are being educated in the public schools; the flag of their country should ever be before them as an object lesson. From its stars and stripes let them learn the story of liberty as exemplified in the lives of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and the patriotic sons of the republic, who, by their valor, suffering and death, rendered the imperishable fame of this illustrious trio possible. Let them look upon the American flag, 'by angels' hands to valor given,' with as much reverence as did the Israelites look upon the Ark of the Covenant. Let 8,000,000 of the boys and girls in our elementary schools be thus imbued with a reverence for the flag and all it represents. Then the future of the republic is assured and the flag shall forever wave 'O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." '

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING PAYS.

Why It Is Better Than Board Signs and Street Dodgers.

A successful merchant, in *Men's Outfitter*, says:

Nothing is high that produces a profit. If spending $100 a year in advertising will cause an increased net profit of $200 it is a magnificent return. My experience is that the ratio is much larger. I have tested the matter in every way. I began by not advertising at all, and I confess that it was your example which led me to do so. Then I tried sign boards on the country roads. They brought in some out-of-town folks who did not know me before, but did not influence the townspeople. I tried handbills, but the distribution was not good unless I sent my own clerks out with them, and that was too expensive. I found that though the handbills were cheap enough, the cost of the boys' time and the bills together exceeded that of an equal space and distribution by the newspaper.

Then I couldn't be all the time getting up and distributing bills, and so what interest they did excite was spasmodic and temporary, while the newspaper was a persistent advocate. Not only that, but I became convinced that the newspaper announcement was more influential than the street-flyer. It lent somewhat of its own dignity and respectability to whatever was said in its columns.

—Thousands walk the earth today who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by Phillips & Son.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Our Anniversary!

NOTICE!

All notes and accounts to September 1st, not settled on or before October 10th, by cash or new note, will be left for collection. We do not wish to make cost, but must have all old books squared up without further notice.

We entered upon the sixth year of our business experience in Mapleton on the 1st inst. Our business has steadily grown from the time we first opened up to the present. There is reason in all things and the reason why we have so prospered is because we started in to save money to the people of this town and vicinity by giving them an extra quality of goods at very much reduced prices. We have adhered to this principle and it is a well known fact that we do sell goods cheaper than any other house in the trade.

About a year ago we determined upon pruning our patronage by dispensing with that portion of our trade which demanded two, three or four months credit. This attempt of course met with some cases which were hard to meet. But now we have determined to make all things bend and to this end we hereby give tice that under all circumstances customers must pay in full on pay day. Irresponsible parties and long time dealers need not ask us for credit. We are not doing business for fun. We believe we can save the people of this neighborhood money by a strict observance of this principle. We know when we will get paid for our goods, can buy for cash, and can sell at less margin than other dealers who buy on long time and allow customers to pay whenever it suits. We invite you to give us a call, learn our prices, compare them with those of other dealers, and buy where yon can do the best.

Remember, cash brings better bargains than credit. We mean to make the payment of cash an object to the people of Mapleton. Come and see if we do not verify our statements.

Respectfully,

B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Additional Local.

—David Shore ruptured the ligaments of two of his ribs yesterday by falling from a trestle at the Speer *W*hite Sand company's Juniata works.

—John G. Gillam took his departure for Altoona this morning and will at once open his clothing and gent's furnishing store. We wish him great success. The Mapleton store will be continued under the management of J. J. Gillam. A. M, Parker has been employed as clerk. A good selection.

—*W.* S. Hopkins, aged 25, shot and instantly killed his wife, Maggie, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. *W*igaman, at Philipsburg, early Sunday morning, and then attempted to kill himself, but failed. Intimacy with other men on the part of Mrs. Hopkins was the cause of the crime. Hopkins had a paralytic stroke during his confinement on Monday.

—At the convention of the *W*omen's Christian Temperance Union, held at Mount Union last week, an invitation was extended from the Union at Mapleton, through Vice President, Mrs. *W.* Cramer; to hold the next convention here. The invitation was accepted, and the next convention, to be held in February, 1890, will be held at Mapleton. The town will give the body a royal welcome.

—The disappearance of many of the birds, calls to mind the near approach of Autumn; They have taken their departure Southward in anticipation of the approach of Fall, and their noisy chatter that we heard each morning and evening during the past summer days, is no longer made by those welcomed visitors. Soon the beautiful tinted leaves will make their appearance and will be eagerly sought for by all lovers of nature's beauty.

Watch for New Advertisement next week, but come along in the mean time and secure some of the bargains we are offering in various lines.

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,
DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Lumber,
and Manufacturers of
Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.
Bill Stuff Cut to Order.
All Bills Promptly Filled.
ADDRESS,
G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE, PENN'A.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 15	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 20
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	10 02
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 45
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 44	5 50	9 15
	9 52	5 36	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 52
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 32
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 27
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	8 06
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 52
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 37
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 17
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	7 11
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	7 05
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 59
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 48
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	6 35
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	8 13	2 59	6 29
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	6 24
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	6 13
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	6 07
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 40	2 26	5 59
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	5 51
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	5 42
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	5 35
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-
Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.
ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—
done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,
HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 25, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Advertise in the ITEM.

—Fall styles are appearing.

—Autumn began last Sunday.

—Schools open next Tuesday

—Overcoats are comfortable this week.

—The average girl's thoughts now tend to the autumn hat.

—Fresh pork and sweet potatoes is a popular seasonable dish.

—Soda fountains and milk shakes will soon take back seats.

—The straw hat and linen duster are gasping their last breath.

—Pay your taxes before October 5th. if you wish to vote this fall.

—Adam Crouse was a spectator at the Juniata county fair last week.

—Filth feeds fevers of all kinds—see to it that your surroundings are clean.

—Love is a weakness, but it is too strong for most of its unhappy victims.

—Early celery is already here, but its really palatable time is three months off.

—Corn is an emblem of peace, but it is never appreciated until it gets on its ear.

—Delinquent tax notices for sale at this office. We can supply Justices at short notice.

—Figures can't lie, but lies figure quite extensively in almost all statistical articles.

—Quite a number of cases of a mild type of diphtheria are again reported among the children.

—Mrs. Miriam Green, a venerable lady of Saltillo, was a caller at the ITEM office a few days ago.

—W. A. McCarl and G. H. Hooper, both of Altoona, were among the visitors to Mapleton last week.

—M. T. Whittaker, the Shirleysburg cigar manufacturer, was in town on business one day last week.

—Destroy the weeds in your gardens and yards before the seed matures, if you would save trouble next year.

—The real estate of the late Henry R. Lynn of Cass township was sold last Thursday at executor's sale to Mrs. Lynn for $1855. It is a cheap farm at that price.

—Parents, see that your children start to school next week and that they attend regularly throughout the term.

The Fulton county Teachers' Institute convenes next Monday. The teachers will get the full benefit of the instructions.

—Mrs. Ellen McHugh has purchased of A. W. Swope twenty feet front adjoining her residence in the eastern part of town.

—Two lamp posts, one on either side of the station, were set up last week and the surroundings are nightly illuminated.

—T. W. Smith left Sunday evening for Shirleysburg where he has assumed his duties as principal of the Shirleysburg schools.

—R. N. McCarl accompanied his mother to Clark's Ferry last Saturday where she will remain with her son Edward for some weeks.

—The U. B. Sunday School will picnic in the grove near Henry Miller's on Saturday, September 28, 1889. All are cordially invited to attend.

—Henry Stever has purchased of R. N. McCarl the lot adjoining the latter's residence and, we are informed will erect a dwelling house thereon.

—The Juniata *Herald* says the canal campany may find itself involved in a damage suit, by reason of its abandonment of the canal east of Lewistown.

W. W. Giles, of Huntingdon, who holds a lucrative position in one of the departments at Washington, was circulating among his many friends and former neighbors in Mapleton last week.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Among our callers last Thursday were W. F. Rohrer, of Petersburg, who will teach the Calvin school the coming term, and Prof. D. L. Miller who will probably be a candidate for the county superintendency next year.

—Rev. C. T. Dunning, of Hanover, formerly pastor of the M. E. church at Three Springs, and also at Petersburg is visiting his former parishioners in this county. His venerable father-in-law Rev. Dr. B. H. Creever is filling his appointments during his absence.

—There is a great scarcity of laborers here at present. The sand quarries and stone quarries are far behind in filling their orders and the tannery is in full blast. The Speer White Sand company increased the wages last week to 13 and 14 cents per hour. Twenty or thirty good men could get work without any trouble.

—J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia, has been appointed District President of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Huntingdon county, for the ensuing year. Mr. Steese is an attorney by profession, is at present burgess of Orbisonia borough, and will, no doubt, prove himself a very energetic District President. Let all members give him an earnest support.

—Valentine S. Godard, conductor of the Bellwood shifter, and a Mapleton boy, was married last Wednesday evening at Altoona by Rev. T. P. Orner to Miss Olive Lutz, of the mountain city. The happy couple came to Mapleton on Friday evening and remained until Sunday, when they returned to Altoona, where they entered their own home, it having previously been prepared for their reception. The ITEM wishes them much happiness.

—Secretary W. P. Hunker, of the state association of the directors of the poor, has sent out 250 circulars, announcing the fifteenth annual meeting of that body to be held at Altoona, on October 15, 16 and 17. The meeting will be held in the opera house in that city, and will be attended by the directors and overseers of the poor, commissioners of charity and the officers of almshouses, asylums and other benevolent and charitable institutions.

—On Friday, September 27, 1889, at his residence in Cass township, one and one-half miles west of Cassville, B. M. Hamilton will offer at public sale valuable personal property, consisting of three heavy draft horses, one brood mare, four milch cows, three head of young cattle, four hogs, one four-horse lumber wagon, four sets of Yankee harness, Star parlor organ, one solid walnut bedroom suite, sewing machine, etc., etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. See bills.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Mrs. Rechel C. Estep.

Mrs. Rachel Estep, wife of Jacob C. Estep, died at her home in this borough, Sunday afternoon, aged 50 years, 6 months, and 22 days. Mrs. Estep was a daughter of Dr. Andrew Smith, of Trough Creek Valley. She was married to Mr. Estep, Sunday, August 21, 1859. She was a good, pious woman, a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a faithful wife, and a devoted loving mother. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at this place, Tuesday morning, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives. The services were conducted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter and Rev. D. H. Campbell. A husband and three daughters, Mrs. M. L. Neice, Mrs. A. L. Morgan, and Miss Grave, survive her. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Mrs. L. S. Swope.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Lawrence Swope, of near James Creek, Penn township, died on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. after a brief illness with paralysis, aged 65 years, 5 months, and 8 days. Her intellect, temperament, and personal qualities were thoroughly Christian. Dignified without severity, neither too familiar, nor too reserved, her manners were those of the ideal neighbor and friend. Even tempered, of well poised intellect, incapable of partiality, of sound and ripe judgment, as she was, I cannot express myself more happily than by quoting the remark of a farmer of her neighborhood to me years ago: "Mrs. Swope is a born neighbor and mother." The expression was a concise statement of the truth and covers the whole ground. Her husband, daughter and three sons have the sympathy of the entire community. Peace to her prophetic dust.—*Jason.*

Capt. Elijah White and Wife.

It is not a common occurrence for both heads of a family to be removed so near the same time as was the case in the decease of Captain Elijah White and wife. Their illness has been noted in these columns. Early last Wednesday morning Mrs. Ann White passed away at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Jennie Crownover, Huntingdon. On the following day, a few minutes past 11 o'clock the spirit of the husband and father passed to the God who gave it, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, in Mapleton.

Elijah White was born near Alexandria, this county March 26, 1826. Before he became of age he was married to Ellen Dillon and they commenced housekeeping at Hollidaysburg where they continued to live until 1850, when they removed to Alexandria. From boyhood he had been a boatman and at one time was the owner of two or three boats and several head of stock. In 1862 his wife died leaving him with five small children. To his first wife 8 children—3 boys and 5 girls—were born. Of these 5 are living, as follows: John M. White, of Middletown; Mrs. Mary M. Onkst, of Hollidaysburg, and Albert White, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, and Mrs. I. N. Swope, of Mapleton. All of these were with him him for several days prior to his death. Being away from home much of the time and having no one to look after his children he married Miss Anna McLaughlin, of Mechanicsburg, some months after the death of his first wife and to this union five children—2 boys and 3 girls—were born. Of these the three girls are living. They are Mrs. Laura Isenberg, of Alexandria, Mrs. Jennie Crownover, and Elvire, who is making her home with her sister Mrs. Crownover.

Mr. White served during the latter year of the war as as a member of Co. M. 20th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was a member of Harry Corbin Post No. 200. G. A. R., of Mapleton.

In 1876 he moved to Mapleton, and was foreman of Hatfield's sand quarry. He had been in the employ of Mr. Samuel Hatfield for many years, and in 1880 they put him in charge of their clay banks on Warrior's Ridge whither he moved in 1881. In 1885 he opened a clay bank for Henry & Co., on Warrior's Ridge and in the following year his iron constitution showed signs of weakening. The effects of injuries received during the war became manifest and he was a constant sufferer until the day of his death, from dropsy, heart trouble, and wounds. In December 1888 he removed to Huntingdon and it was while here that it became manifest that Mrs. White was the victim of consumption. They relinquished housekeeping last spring and have since been making their home among the children.

Mrs. White united with the M. E. church at Alexandria some months ago and died in the triumphs of faith. Mr. White was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church. About two years ago he united with the German Reformed church by confession of faith and since that time had been an earnest and devout Christian, spending much of his time in praise and prayer. He was one of the most widely known of the old Juniata boatmen, was a loving and indulgent parent and an excellent neighbor.

The remains of Mrs. White were interred at Alexandria on Friday, the services being conducted by Rev. C. V. Hartzell, of the M. E. church. The remains of Mr. White were interred on Saturday at the same place, the services being conducted by Rev. C. U. Heilman. Mrs. White was aged 49 years and Mr. White 63 years, 5 months, and 26 days. He died without knowledge of the fact that the partner of his later years had preceded him to eternal rest. "United in life and in death not divided."

Latta Grove.

A. Luther Smith has purchased the farm of his father, Amos L. Smith.

Mr. David Walker and wife are in Altoona, attending the U. B. Conference.

Messrs. Aaron & Herman have put a foundation under their storeroom.

Miss Lydia Smith has returned home from a four weeks visit to friends in Fleming and Tyrone.

George D. Linn and Miss Lorena M. Dell were married at Cassville on last Thursday, Rev. Adams officiating.

Saltillo.

Happiest man in town, J. C. Fisher, a boy.

Miss Lillie Kough is finding the world to be pretty large. She is visiting her aunt in Philadelphia, who expects to accompany her home soon.

C. B. Crum, one of our merchants, is in the East, buying goods for the fall trade.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Green left a short time ago for Kansas. They intend stopping at several places along the route.

Work is plenty this fall.

S. W. Kimmell is able to be about again.

Our schools are in session now, and are in charge of James Harkins and Miss Thomas.

Cassville.

The Cassville brass band was reorganized on Friday evening, under the leadership of Prof. W. E. Wilson.

Miss Mary Emma Henderson did not get started to school as soon as she expected, but will go yet.

The odd boot, stolen from Wm. Snyder's shoe store, was found in Martin Stever's cornfield.

The new bridge at Frank Taylor's has been finished for one month, all but filling up at the ends. The proper person should be made suffer for the delay.

The school directors have made a step forward and have secured a good, large heater for the school-room.

As school soon commences, let all make themselves conversant with the best advancing educational thought of the country before they pass judgment on the school. "Ye editors" may already know that such advice is always unheeded, as the most blatant mental vacuum knows exactly how a school should be run. Too much praise cannot be given the directors for securing so good a teacher and so good a heater. They will begin the term well, and, by care, it will end well. But let everybody be patient and magnanimous.

To the gentler correspondent of the *Times* let me say: Nature has done her part by way of environing Cassville in beauty, but use your pen in concert with mine to prevent Art from spoiling it. If we succeed, our village will owe an apology to none.

Mrs. Clarkson held her annual missionary meeting on Satureay evening. Besides a number of readings and recitations by the young people, addresses brief and pointed were delivered by Mrs. Clarkson, Rev. Adams, and Rev. Gehrett. As "Alexander, the Coppersmith" was not included, the collection was swelled to handsome proportions. These meetings seem to grow in interest.

All of the Evanses that could be well gotten together, for a picnic were assembled at the ancestral homestead on Broad Top, on last Thursday, just in time for a most sumptous dinner. They ate enough for fifty ostriches and had seven baskets of fragments left. "Squire" Jonathan was not the least interested and the most important figure. Of his generation, he alone survives. He is still a prodigy of health, muscle, and activity. The whole large estate, now in "stranger hands," was gone over, and every historical spot noted. When the setting sun separated them, they homeward fled, thinking of what had been, and the changes old time had wrought.

Solomon Curfman, of Tod township, died Saturday evening aged about 70 years. Disease, cancer of the stomach. This removes one of the old land marks and a good citizen. His funeral will be attended by a large concourse of people on Tuesday at Trough Creek church.

—The semi-annual election of officers of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F. will be held next Saturday evening.

J. G. GILLAM.

No Flood Marks About Our Store.

We stated some weeks ago that we purposed eliminating all flood marks from our store. We have vertified this statement. We are rid of all flood goods and claim to have as neat and clean a stock as is to be found anywhere.

Don't think because I am opening a store elsewhere, that the Mapleton Store will be neglected. I do not purpose removing any goods from Mapleton store but will keep it stocked with the very best assortment of

General Merchandise

that the market will afford. We are receiving new goods almost daily and our stock will not suffer in comparison with that of any other general store in the county.

This Week,

we have received another invoice of dry goods, consisting of Fancy Suitings, Ginghams, Muslins, etc.

The season is here for preparing for winter. We have a nice assortment of medicated flannels, white flannels, canton flannels, and woolen goods of every description.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Interesting News From Various Parts of the World.

Disabled and Derelict Ships Reported by Incoming Vessels.

More tales of the suffering of tempest-tossed sailing craft have come to hand. The steamship Hudson from New Orleans reports having passed the Italian bark Leonada with the upper part of her mainmast and her mizzen topgallantmast carried away.

The bark Sappho, from Pensacola, with a cargo of yellow pine for Buenos Ayres, was thirty-six hours under the lash of the storm. She was thrown on her beam ends, and her crew had to cut away her foremast to save her from capsizing. The jibboom and maintopmast went by the board with the foremast. Sea after sea broke over the vessel, flooding her cabin and forward house, and spoiling nearly all her provisions. Her sails were torn and lost and part of her deck load washed away. She put into New York port for repairs.

The steamship Bermuda brought to New York from St. Croix the crew of the schooner N. Hand, of New Haven, which was driven ashore at Frederickstead, St. Croix, by the storm.

The schooner Rosebud, from Greenock for St. Johns, reports having passed a bark with nothing standing but her mizzenmast and bowsprit; also a derelict, with foremast standing. She also passed two large icebergs and floating ice.

The steamship Nebraska passed the wreck of the Italian bark Barone Podesti off Shinnecock, and her decks were awash. She was bound from Pensacola with a cargo of lumber for St. Nazaire. The Cufic, from Liverpool, passed the same wreck, as did also the bark Sarah Chambers, from Amsterdam.

Johnstown Rising Again.

That Johnstown, Penn., will rise again there seems to be no doubt. The enormous task of restoring the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks from South Fork to the famous stone bridge continues day and night. With all possible energy the Cambria Iron Company is operating those departments of its works which escaped ruin. Its army of employes is busy and hundreds of men are engaged in rebuilding the structures demolished or damaged. Planing mills, gas works, electric light works, and other minor industrial establishments are being put in working order. Stores have been reopened, and although the merchants are only in temporary buildings they have a good stock on hand and find ample demand for their wares. There have been at least 1000 places of habitation erected during the last three months. Of course the majority of them are only temporary structures, but they answer every purpose. Some substantial buildings, however, are well under way and many foundations are being laid.

Our Agricultural Exhibits at Paris.

One of the employes of the United States Agricultural Department who has just returned to Washington from Paris, describes the American agricultural at the world's fair as small but excellent. Of the $250,000 appropriated by Congress, only $30,000 or thereabouts was obtained for the agricultural show, and that came so late that it was impossible to begin work in collecting materials before November. In spite of the narrow limits of time and money, the department succeeded in getting up a very creditable exhibit, which has attracted general attention, and will be recognized in a substantial way when the awards of prizes are published. It is understood, from private sources, that a larger average of gold, silver and bronze medals will be carried off by the United States than by any other exhibitor in the agricultural section.

A Crew Saved From Cannibalism.

The Tonga steamer Wainui, has brought to San Francisco the Captain and crew of the British ship Garston, Captain Davies, from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, which foundered in mid-ocean. The shipwrecked sailors were twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water. On the twenty-second day the men, driven to desperation by hunger and thirst, decided that one of their number must be sacrified to save the lives of the others. They were casting lots to see who should be the victim when they sighted Wallis Island. The natives of the island assisted the exhaused men to land, and treated them in the kindest manner. A mission boat took the rescued men to Tonga.

Saved by a Tramp.

An unknown tramp was walking on the railroad track from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley, and between Crescent and Stony Creek he found a broken rail on a high embankment where the rail makes a sharp curve. It was an outside rail next to the river, and no train could have passed over in safety. The next train due was the limited passenger, and he resolved to avert a terrible wreck if possible. He ran to Honey Creek, three miles distant, and tried to raise the operator, who was not at his post. He then aroused the section hands, and they took the hand car and went back to the broken rail, arriving there just in time to flag the limited and stop it within a few feet of almost certain destruction.

Death of Bob Younger.

In the Stillwater (Minn.) Penitentary Bob Younger, the youngest of the notorious Younger brothers, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in connection with the robbery of the Northfield Bank, died a few days since of consumption, from which he had been slowly wasting away for some weeks, and on account of which his pardon was recently asked of the Governor but not granted.

A Family Scourged by Diphtheria.

A family named Zemthall, consisting of parents and ten children, left Boone, Iowa, a few weeks ago for Milwaukee. They went in a wagon, being ten days on the road. Diphtheria broke out in the family on their arrival at Milwaukee, and six of the children died in six days.

Laborers of Five Republics.

A meeting of representatives from various industrial and trades unions in the five Central American republics, will be held soon in Nicaragua, for the purpose of perfecting a general organization something like the Knights of Labor in the United States.

Severe Famine in Montenegro.

Advices from Montenegro are that 25,000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffering from famine. Prince Nicholas intends to visit the famine-stricken districts.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two trains collided at Tioga Junction, Penn., resulting in the death of two persons and injuring about twenty-five.

THE tin box containing the clothing of Dr. P. H. Cronin, who was murdered at Chicago, was shipped to New York and is now there. It was intended to be sent to England to mislead the police.

SENATORS HOAR, Pugh, Butler and Eustis, of the Committee on Relations with Canada, visited Cambridge, Watertown, Lexington and Concord, Mass.

BY an explosion of gas in the Neilson shaft at Shamokin, Penn., two men were fatally and severally others seriously injured.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB has been nominated by the Republican State Convention at Trenton for Governor of New Jersey.

FIFTY prominent colored men of Massachusetts, in conference at Boston, have passed resolutions demanding a better recognition of their race in political life.

TEN stores and several residences, the Town Hall and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall at Seaford, Del., have been destroyed by fire.

THE United States man-of-war Kearsage has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Hayti.

HERRICK LAPES, aged thirteen, of Wareham, Mass., was killed by Joseph Lebarron, a boy nine years of age, with a pocket knife.

A HEAVY bridge near Danbury, Conn., collapsed, carrying down a wagon, horses and ten men a distance of twenty feet. One of the men was killed and four others badly injured.

South and West.

FRANK AMOS, a prominent citizen of Morgan County, Ohio, was murdered by his niece, Mrs. Hamilton, who hacked his head to pieces with a butcher's knife.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL NAGLE, who shot Judge Terry, has been released on his own recognizance in bonds of $5000, by a decision of Judge Sawyer, at San Francisco.

FIRES have raged near Spring Valley lakes, California, in Ventura County, Sonoma County and other parts of the State. Miles of fences, much timber and many buildings have been destroyed.

A PREMATURE discharge of a blast at the Lake Chabot reservoir at Oakland, Cal., has resulted in the death of four Chinamen, and several others were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO letter carrier claims to have seen Le Caron, the British spy, in the Post-office of that city.

A TWO-STORY brick building on Park avenue, Chicago, was blown down in a storm and two men fatally injured.

BY the breaking of a lamp in San Francisco, a women and her baby were burned to death.

THE south-bound Central freight train has been derailed at Atlanta, Ga., and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed.

THOMAS E. JACKSON, aged eighteen, was killed in a prize fight by "Ed." Ahearn, in St. Louis.

TUEY GWOK YING, the new Chinese Embassador to the United States, has arrived at San Francisco accompanied by a large delegation of Chinese dignitaries.

TWO members of the Common Council of Spokane Falls, W. T., are charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire.

THE Democratic State Convention of Iowa has nominated Horace Boies, of Waterloo, for Governor, and S. L. Bestow, of Lucas County, for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE steam yacht Leo, of Lorain, Ohio, has been lost on Lake Erie, and nine people were drowned.

THE Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has been sold under a foreclosure for $5,000,000.

MRS. HIRAM SNELL, of Malad, Idaho, has just given birth to six children—three boys and three girls.

THE survivors of the Northern and Southern armies at the battle of Chickamauga, at a meeting in Chattanooga, resolved to turn the battlefield into a National park.

THE residence of Mrs. A. Lenbower, near Deer Park, Md., was destroyed by fire during her absence, and her two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death.

Washington.

SECRETARY TRACY has sent a dispatch to ex-Secretary Whitney, congratulating him on the magnificent performance of the Baltimore.

THE President has appointed Judge L. A. Goff, of Omaha, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and William Smythe Postmaster at Oswego, N. Y.

SECRETARY WINDOM has appointed Robert H. Terrell, of Massachusetts, Chief of the Navy Pay Division of the Fourth Auditor's office. The new appointee is a colored man.

A DEMAND has been made upon Virginia for the repayment to the United States Treasury of a loan made to Military Governor Pierpont before the reconstruction of the State.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to build one of the 3000 ton cruisers in the New York Navy Yard and the other in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has cabled that a riot has occurred at the island of Navassa, and several Americans were killed. The man-of-war Galena has been ordered to the scene.

THE Cœur d'Alene Indians have agreed to sell 250,000 acres from their reservation in Idaho to the Government for $500,000.

THE Secretary of War has decided to accept the offer of the Indian Rights Association to purchase a tract of land in North Carolina for Geronimo's band of Indians, and to establish them there in a more civilized mode of life.

MAJOR THEOPHILUS GAINES, of West Virginia, has been appointed Chief of the Pension Division of the Third Auditor's office, and E. L. Jordan Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Foreign.

A CAN of powder exploded at the stone quarries, Vancouver, British Columbia, killing two men, and badly injuring four others.

A FAMINE prevails throughout Tigre, a State of Abyssinia. Bands of starving peasants are ravaging the country around Srkota.

THE anniversary of Mexican independence and the birthday of President Diaz were observed with great enthusiasm in Mexico.

THE captain and crew of the British steamer Garston, wrecked in the Pacific, reached Wallis Island after being twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water.

KING MALIETOA has returned to power in Samoa, and German support has been withdrawn from Tamasese.

THE Bonton sugar refinery in Bordeaux, France, has been burned. Three hundred thousand kilograms of sugar were destroyed. The loss is placed at $600,000.

AT Cairo, Egypt, enteric fever is epidemic among the soldiers in garrison there. Several deaths from the disease occur daily.

THE Haytian Constituent Assembly has been called to meet at Gonaives. The election of General Hyppolite is a foregone conclusion.

AT Fermoy, Ireland, Father O'Dwyer has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment and several companions to various terms for offences under the Crimes Act. After sentence was pronounced the prisoners sang "God Save Ireland."

A HEBREW family of six persons, at Szatmar, Hungary, have been killed with hatchets and terribly mutilated by unknown persons. The motive of the crime was robbery.

TWENTY students have been arrested at Kieff, Russia, on the charge of being Nihilists.

LORD MAYOR SEXTON, of Dublin, has declared that Mr. Balfour's proposed Catholic university will not divert Irishmen from seeking home rule.

A WAR fleet has been ordered to Tangiers, Morocco, by the Government of Spain, and 10,000 troops held in readiness to back its demand for the release of Spaniards captured by Moors.

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS.

Synopsis of the Commissioner of Education's Annual Report.

H. N. B. Dawson, the Commissioner of Education, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1889. He says that from an analysis of the statistics of public schools for the decade of 1876-'77 to 1886-'87, it appears that the growth of the system, considering the whole country, outstripped during that period the growth of population, the excess of the increase of enrolment over the increase in population, six to fourteen years of age, being 1.6 per cent. This gain, the Commissioner says, is due entirely to the progress of the public schools in the two Southern sections, and more especially in the South Central division. The sentiment in favor of free schools supported by public funds, he says, is becoming each year more universally prevalent. The public school systems of the Southern States have been undergoing an unprecedented development, under laws adapted in each case to local circumstances, and are now practically all established on a permanent basis. Colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid teachers as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants.

In the course of his remarks upon the public schools in the principal cities, the Commissioner says: "In no department of city school work is improvement more manifest than in the primary schools, and this for the reason, perhaps, that in them there was the greatest room for improvement."

The Commissioner regrets his inability to report a general adoption of physical training in the public schools.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EIGHT straight victories is Columbus's best record for the season.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RUSK has become an admirer of baseball.

ARTHUR IRWIN is playing a wonderfully brilliant game at Washington's short field.

THE Chicagos have no chance now for the championship, but they play just like pennant winners, and never relax a bit in their efforts.

WINNING the League and subsequently the world's championship means a division of seven or eight thousand dollars among the New York players.

FOGARTY, of Philadelphia, is at the head of the League base-runners, with Brown, of Boston, second; Kelly, of Boston, third, and Ward, of New York, fourth.

NEW HAVEN, Hartford, Waterbury, Providence, Fall River, Worcester, Lowell and Manchester, is the circuit outlined for the proposed New England League of next season.

UMPIRES MCQUADE and Curry agree that the double umpire system is the only proper one for the game, and that it would be wise economy in many ways for the League to adopt it next season.

WHEN Kelly signed a three year contract with the Bostons one of the provisions in it was that he was to captain the team during that period. Kelly says he will remain Captain until his contract expires.

RYAN is Chicago's best base stealer. Brown has upheld Boston's honor in that respect, McAleer for the Clevelands, Glasscock for Indianapolis, Ward for New York, Fogarty for Philadelphia, Hanlon for the Pittsburgs and Hoy for the Washingtons.

DURING the season there have been 19 ten-inning games, 5 eleven-inning games, 3 twelve-inning games, 2 thirteen-inning games, and 1 fifteen-inning game—the one played at Chicago on Aug. 2, when Chicago finally won from Cleveland by a score of 8 to 7.

THE total number of tie games up to recent date is eight. The Bostons have tied twice with New York and once with Chicago. The Clevelands have tied once each with Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Washington. Chicago has tied once with Pittsburg, and Philadelphia once with Washington.

THE number of "whitewashes" to date is thirty-three. Singularly enough, the Washington tail enders have a better record, in regard to this point, than any other club in the League, except the Chicagos, as these two clubs have been whitewashed only once each. Philadelphia has suffered most with eight whitewashes. Cleveland and Pittsburg have been whitewaihed six times each. Boston five times, and New York and Indianapolis thrice each.

A RECENT Toledo-Detroit game at the former city was marked by two unusual incidents. Pitcher Cushman had a bone in his pitching arm broken by a liner in the first inning, and afterward Shafer got into an altercation with Umpire Brennan for calling him out, and in his anger Shafer struck Brennan. No arrests were made, as Brennan manfully said he would not disgrace the Toledo grounds by having to call upon the police for protection.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
New York	76	40	.655
Boston	75	41	.647
Philadelphia	60	57	.513
Chicago	61	61	.500
Cleveland	56	65	.463
Indianapolis	54	69	.439
Pittsburg	53	68	.438
Washington	39	73	.348

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Brooklyn	83	39	.680
St. Louis	76	45	.628
Athletic	67	50	.573
Baltimore	65	52	.556
Cincinnati	66	58	.532
Columbus	53	72	.424
Kansas City	50	72	.410
Louisville	26	98	.210

A FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Part of the Heights of Quebec Fall on the Houses Below.

Many Homes Demolished and People Killed and Injured

A landslide occurred at Quebec from the face of Cape Diamond, below the Citadel, at twenty minutes past seven in the evening, crushing the houses beneath it and imprisoning the inmates below the debris, which was piled to a height, in some cases, of twenty to thirty feet over the houses which were standing below.

Two fearful days of rain and flood succeeding a month of dry weather filled the crevices of the soil immediately below and beyond the southern extremity of Dufferin Terrace, and an enormous mass was detached from the cliff, and hurled as with the noise of many thunders, slowly and majestically at first, but rapidly increasing in momentum through its slide of a couple of hundred feet, over the retaining wall, pushing half a dozen houses out of its way and crushing most of them beneath its weight as though they had been so many paper boxes. Some of those who saw the slide were standing at the doors of their houses, and were too paralyzed to move out of its way. Others ran to a place of safety.

The debris of rock filled up the narrow street to the depth of some thirty feet and cut off all communication between the portions of the city north and south of it. On the wharves behind where the houses had stood, scattered timbers and the earth and rock that partly covered them were mingled with huge piles of coal that left little passageway between them and the river.

The river policemen, whose station is close by, and the city police from Champlain Market were among the first to rush to the relief of the imprisoned, the wounded and the dying sufferers. As soon as an idea was obtained of the extent of the disaster the whole force of municipal police was turned out to render assistance, and Chief Colonel Vohl applied to B Battery at the Citadel for assistance. A strong force of the military, under command of Major Wilson, turned out to aid in the removal of the debris. Fire broke out almost immediately in some of the ruins, but the brigade when summoned soon extinguished the flames and set to work to assist in the search for the dead and dying.

Nearly all the doctors of the city were in attendance and did all that was possible for the relief of the sufferers, for whom, in the absence of the Mayor from the city, stimulants were promptly obtained in the name of the city.

Quebec's famous promenade, Dufferin Terrace, has been fearfully shaken by the slide, especially that portion of it lying nearest the Citadel, which almost overhangs the cliff whence the land slide fell. Between the two last kiosks it has parted so much from the rock to which it clings that it has been condemned and closed to traffic by order of the City Engineer, there being also a wide rent in the rocks between it and the Citadel.

The mass of rock detached from the cliffs' side left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. The houses in that locality were built of stone and brick, and inhabited by ship laborers, etc.

The officers and men of the Royal School of Cavalry and the Redemptorist Fathers went to the rescue with ropes, picks and shovels. About 600 men were put to work.

The damage is estimated at $100,000, and the killed and injured at about fifty.

Later Details.

With the break of day was started afresh the work of removing the debris of the demolished houses, and willing hands dexterously wielded picks, axes and shovels obtained for them by the City Engineer. The Royal Canadian School of Cavalry, under command of Captain Howard and Lieutenant Lessard, which, with B Battery, had done excellent service throughout the night and had retired at a late hour in the morning for necessary repose, returned to work in good time and continued the valuable aid given by them during the night.

About twelve o'clock noon the spectators at the Morgue were horrified to witness a procession of more dead bodies from the ruins and they came one after another borne upon stretchers erected by the men of Champlain street. They were carried into the River Police Station.

Mrs. McCann, one of the victims, had been paying a visit to some friends. When found her position was as if she was about tying the strings of her bonnet.

Mrs. Burke, one of the victims, met a most cruel death. When found she was lying under a cross-beam, terribly strained. At four o'clock the crushed bodies of Mrs. James Bradley and one of her children were taken from the ruins of their home. The body of Mrs. Martin Ready was also taken from the debris.

Still another sad incident came to notice in the rescuing of Mr. Farrell at the time of the calamity. He had his babe in his arms. The two were found together.

The dead were all laid out in the Water Police Station, whence about ten were removed by friends. The Coroner reported decomposition as having already set in, and said that the rats were swarming in immense numbers from the wharves, so that he had to have coffins constructed as rapidly as possible.

Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of the province; Joseph Shebyn, Provincial Treasurer; Owen Murphy, M. P. P., and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Crown Prosecutor, went around and viewed the bodies in company with the Coroner, the Sisters of Charity and many priests.

Altogether between eighty and one hundred people were injured in one way or another.

Sir A. P. Caron and Sir Hector Langevin both telegraphed their sympathy with the sufferers, and the former sent down a military engineer from the Royal Military College, Kingston, to inspect the cliff.

THE WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Two Girls Killed—A Tent Blown Down on a Crowd.

While Sunday school services were being held in a small fame church five miles south of Columbia City, Ind., llghtning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof, instantly killing two grls, both aged seventeen, who were sitting together in the center of their class. The other ten children in the class were badly stunned, but not seriously injured. The names of the girls were Mary Hockemeier and Agnes Freyer. Beyond a small hole in the roof and plaster the church was not injured.

At Hartford City, Ind., the Christian tent in which Elder Aspy has been holding meetings, was entirely demolished and a panic was caused in the audience. The large centre pole of the tent fell among the terrified people, and the heavy canvas enveloped them. Above the roar of the elements could be heard shrieks from the women and children. Some of the men in the audience crept from beneath the canvas and commenced the work of rescuing. None of the people was seriously hurt, though many had narrow escapes from suffocation.

LATER NEWS.

LEONARD & ELLIS'S oil refineries at Shadyside, N. J., have been burned. The total loss reaches to about $500,000.

THE World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings have selected the north end of Central Park, Morningside and Riverside Parks, and the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds, New York city, as the place for holding the Exposition.

AT the Alaska Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Penn., two miners, Hugh Roberts and Anthony Marchetty, were instantly killed by a fall of rock.

MAGGIE TOBIN, aged ten, of Philadelphia, shot and killed her six-year-old sister Ellen, while playing with a revolver that had been carelessly left within the children's reach.

MRS. PATRICK FARRELL, a boarding house keeper at Jermyn, Penn., was stabbed to the heart while trying to separate two fighting boarders.

ONE person has been killed and several injured by leaping from an electric car, which plunged down Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn. The current had failed it.

BLACKMAN BROTHERS' saw mill and sash factory at Snohomish, W. T., has been burned. Loss $150,000; no insurance.

JOSEPH T. RAYMOND, aged twenty-six, was hanged at Moorhead, Minn., for the murder of a policeman.

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Life-saving Service, has recommended an increase in the number of life-saving stations on the Atlantic Coast.

AT the regular meeting of the Woman's National Industrial League at Washington, it was resolved that the women of America should insist on the right to be properly represented in the great Exposition of 1892.

THE freedom of the city of Dublin has been conferred by Lord Mayor Sexton upon Lady Sandhurst Stamfield, the English Home Ruler, amid great enthusiasm.

CROPS in Austria are greatly damaged by a heavy snowfall. Peasant cottages are snowed under.

THE British warship Lily has been wrecked on the Labrador coast with the loss of seven lives, and the steamer Florence foundered in the Irish Sea and nine persons perished.

THE Wyoming Constitutional Convention has adopted a chapter vesting ownership of irrigating waters in the State and recognizing rights of prior appropriation.

IN a riot which has taken place at Oklahoma City, the soldiers charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and many persons were wounded.

A PACKAGE containing over $40,000 belonging to the United States Express Company has been stolen from a bank vault in Hurley, Wis.

THE United States ship Pensacola has been detailed to convey the members of the Solar Eclipse Expedition to St. Paul de Loando.

THE result of the French elections has been a substantial victory for the Republicans.

THE Government of the South American Republic of Ecuador has prohibited the immigration of Chinese.

WILLIAM H. K. REDMOND, an Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offenses under the Crimes act.

CAPTAIN MUNGO and Lieutenant Cabura, two Mexican cavalry officers, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for crossing into the United States territory in search of deserters.

THE accounts published for the fiscal year of 1888 show that the Russian Government receipts exceed the expenditures by 30,000,000 rubles.

THE business portion of Kensington, Prince Edward's Island, has been burned.

ASLEEP MANY YEARS.

Prolonged Stupor of a Minnesota Man—Strange Effects of Ague.

In the little village of Utica, Minn., lives Herman Harms, who has been sleeping soundly most of the time for the last twelve years. Thousands of people have been to visit the man. Doctors have come long distances to see him. What the secret of his long sleep is no one has been able to discover. The story is not a legend, neither is the sleeper a myth. He is sleeping still. The doctors say that he may live and sleep twenty years to come.

Harms is a German about fifty-one years old. Twelve years ago he was seized with fever and ague. He had long spells of fevered sleep for four years, Then the mysterious spell seemed to leave him, and for three years he was almost a well man. May 12, 1884, Harms ate his morning meal as usual. Suddenly he felt stupor coming over him. He put down the cup that he held in his hand, rose and cast himself heavily upon the bed. Almost before he touched the bed he was asleep. For three years he slumbered. He did not even dream. He lived, but it was a living death. Many remedies were tried, but they did no good.

The strangest thing about this mysterious man is that in this period of three years Harms woke every night of his own accord about 12 o'clock, rose famished, ate his supper and went back to bed. Once every day he emerged from oblivion and talked with his friends, entered for a few moments into the old family life and then slipped away again. At the end of three years he again rose from his bed, but his limbs had grown weak from long disuse. He was able to totter about the house in a feeble way, in constant fear that sleep would again overtake him.

For a few days he walked out in the sunlight. For a few months he kept awake. Then he felt the stupor come upon him. His eyes grew heavy, his limbs leaden, and he sank down under the weight of sleep. This time he has been asleep for nearly two years, but he does not awake in the way he formerly did. He cannot rise in bed, and it is plain that he is gradually sinking. Now he wakes only when he is awakeued. It has been suggested that he is in a hypnotic condition; that while his body sleeps his mind is living another life.

THE census of the City of Mexico, taken recently under the direction of Governor Ceballeros, shows a population of 329,535.

15,000 LIVES LOST.

The Greatest Disaster In the History of Japan.

Whole Towns Buried Under Avalanches From the Mountains.

The province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest tragedy in the history of the country. Probably more than 15,000 people have been killed, several towns have been wiped completely off the face of the earth, and others have been nearly demolished. The catastrophe was occasioned by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain which buried six villages under a huge mass of rocks and earth.

The early part of the month was remarkable for rain, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa River, a stream over 100 miles in length, broke near the city of Wakayamo, and a mountain of water, like that which swept through the Conemaugh valley when the dam above Johnstown broke, rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, temples, and all things in its path. In that district 200 houses were carried away and 5000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food.

Owing to several landslides which occurred close to the source of the Hidakagawa vast numbers of trees, some of which were very large, were uprooted and swept on to the fields, where several thousands are now lying.

Relief has been sent to the ruined district but inadequate facilities for collecting and distributing provisions will make the suffering intense, and in the outlying districts many will die from starvation.

It is impossible to furnish aid to all the thousands of sufferers, and many must die of hunger and thirst. The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been wiped from the earth, with no survivor to tell the story.

As an instance of the disaster it may be mentioned that the Portuguese gunboat Rio Lima, on her voyage along the coast, was greatly obstructed by the wreckage of roofs, timbers of houses, etc., so that on several occasions she had to stop to prevent damage to her screw. This debris extended at least ninety miles along the coast. This is the greatest disaster Japan has known for centuries, and further details only bring stories of more desolation and more suffering than have thus far been related. The Japanese newspapers, after careful estimate, think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LORD TENNYSON walks three miles every day.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, weighs thirty-five pounds.

MRS. CLEVELAND writes a letter to her mother every day in the year.

MARY ANDERSON is responsible for the popularity of English shoes among Americans.

MR. EDISON smokes a great deal; the more work he does, the more cigars he consumes.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the historian of the colored race in America, is living at Worcester.

MARSHAL FIELD is rated the wealthiest man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting to $25,000,000.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, reaches his office by 8:30 every morning and never leaves before 5.

JOAQUIN MILLER contemplates purchasing a yacht and leaving San Francisco for a cruise in the South Seas.

MME. CARNOT, wife of the French President, is of medium height, with olive complexion and Roman features.

CHARLES F. FARRAR, son of Canon Farrar, of England, has come to this country to complete his education.

PRINCE BISMARCK now devotes a great of time to playing solitaire. This was a favorite card game of Napoleon I.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, isseventy-nine years old, and has represented his State at Washington thirty-five years.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Civil Service Commissioner, is getting comfortably near immortality. His handwriting has been discovered to be as bad as Horace Greeley's.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is still undecided as to his European trip. Mrs. Cleveland is said to be anxious to go across and spend a few months in the south of France.

MARK TWAIN asks from $500 to a $1000 for a story or sketch and he gets what he asks. Frank Stockton's price for 3000 words is $250. T. B. Aldrich charges $300 for a few verses.

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Governor of New Zealand, has recently made the ascent of Mount Victoria, 13,121 feet high, the highest peak of the Owen Stanley range, New Zealand.

MISS HELEN GOULD, daughter of Jay Gould, is said to have always believed she had a mission to teach, and even now instructs four music pupils, members of her church, at her home.

WILKIE COLLINS, the novelist, is short and delicate looking, with very small hands and feet and a cheerful face. His luxuriant hair and beard are snowy white, and he habitually wears spectacles. He is an inveterate smoker.

AMONG the distinguished octogenarians who make a practice of early rising may be named Cardinal Newman. He is very feeble, but still receives visitors, and always treats Americans with especial cordiality and courtesy.

WILLIAM E. HENLEY, who has won recognition as a poet, was a laborer of dissipated habits when an accident that crushed both of his legs laid him up at a hospital, where he came under the influence of Robert Louis Stevenson.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Seventy-first Austrian Infantry Regiment. If anything can prove that 1866 and Sadowa are extinguished in the memory of Austria this appointment, by which the Austrian army salutes its conqueror as a comrade, must do so.

WHEN Mr. Andrew Clarke entered London Hospital as an assistant he was in poor health. "Poor Scotch beggar," said one of the faculty, "let him have a place; he cannot possibly live more than six months." He is now, after these many years of eminent service, Sir Andrew Clarke, perhaps the most famous physician in England.

SECRETARY TRACY has finally decided to build the two 3000-ton cruisers in the Government navy yards. One vessel complete will be built at the New York Navy Yard, as well as the machinery for the other, while the hull and boilers of the second vessel will be constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

RACE AFFRAY IN ILLINOIS.

Colored Men Storm a Jail to Rescue a Prisoner—Eight Men Shot.

A race affray between whites and colored people has occurred at Lawrenceville, Ill. A St. Louis colored man named "Slick" came to town and attacked a white man with a knife. The latter escaped after receiving two wounds, and "Slick" then dashed down the street, slashing at every one.

Judge Barnes, of the county court, ordered the man to stop. He attacked the Judge, but the latter retaliated by knocking him down. The man was then disarmed and arrested. Meanwhile the colored people hearing of the arrest, determined to rescue the prisoner. A few white men rallied around the Judge. There was a hard fight, in which the colored men were beaten back, and four of the ringleaders arrested. The prisoners were taken to the county jail and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the Judge to guard the building.

The colored men quickly organized and made an attack on the jail. The sheriff was ordered to fire on them but refused, and they forced their way into the jail and rescued the prisoner. Judge Barnes organized the whites and charged on the colored men at the jail. There was a bloody fight, in which pistols, knives and clubs were used. Judge Barnes was cut and shot, but his wounds are not fatal. Dr. Johnson, Ed. Lamb and three other white men were seriously hurt. Two colored men were shot, and a half hundred heads were broken. The whites won, and the ringleaders were again put in jail and a heavy guard placed around the building. The riot has created great excitement.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Summary of the Annual Report of Commissioner Mitchell.

C. E Mitchell, the Commissioner of Patents, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1889. There were received during the year 36,740 applications for patents, 808 applications for design patents, 101 applications for reissue patents, 1281 applications for registration of trade marks, 772 applications for registration of labels, and 2345 caveats, making a total of 42,047. The number of patents granted during the year, including reissues and designs, was 21,518, the number of trade marks registered 1111, the number of labels registered 312, making a total of 22,941.

The number of patents withheld for nonpayment of final fees was 2858, and the number of patents expired 11,910.

The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated were $1,186,557, and the expenditures, including printing and binding, stationery and contingent expenses, $999,697, leaving a surplus for the year of $186,860, which makes the total amount in the United States Treasury to the credit of the patent fund $3,524,526. A comparative statement shows that the receipts of the office were $63,563 in excess of those of last year, while the expenditures were $45,967 in excess of those of 1888. At the close of the fiscal year 1888-1889, the business of the Patent Office, says the report, was in a satisfactory condition as compared with former years.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are now 170,000 Mormons in Utah Territory.

THE Belgian Exhibition in London next year will open on April 15.

THE gold export from the Cape and Natal, South Africa, during August amounted to $600,000.

THERE is building in a shipyard in Maine, what is said to be the largest clipper ship in the world.

A COMPANY has been organized at Davenport, Iowa, for the object of building a $1,000,000 union passenger depot.

STRAY dogs are seized in Birmingham, England, and after being poisoned are cremated in a furnace at the rate of fifty a day.

THE Parliament of Sweeden has passed a law prohibiting the importation of oleomargarine, and restricting its manufacture at home.

THERE are eleven grain elevators in St. Louis, with an aggregate value of $4,000,000. They have all been consolidated under a single management.

A SERIES of torrential rain storms and floods in the southern provinces of Russia has isolated several villages by making the roads impassable.

A LONDON journal states shirts of chain armor, which cost about $500, are now worn by more than one distinguished person on the continent of Europe.

THE Disconte Gesellschaft, in conjunction with another influential bank in Hamburg, are about to issue a Chinese loan to the amount of $40,000,000.

THE first lot of ivory that has been imported into Belgium direct from the Congo, Central Africa, has just been sold at Antwerp, and realized very high prices.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French statesman, has issued a commission to inquire into the feasibleness of employing swallows to carry war messages in lieu of carrier pigeons.

IN some parts of the West, hundreds of artesian wells have been sunk, each yielding a large flow of water at a depth of 1000 feet. The water is utilized to run mills and factories.

THE Czar has a new train of cars to travel in. The cars are connected with each other by vestibules, so that he can pass from one to another without being seen from the outside, and they are covered with iron and cork.

A MEMPHIS policeman, who was called on to shoot a dog, managed to hit a boy in the leg, a man in the foot and a horse in the head, and, while he was scattering two or three more bullets along the street, the dog trotted off.

THE colony of Pitcairn Island numbers 120 people, all related by blood or marriage, and the amount of money circulating among them has never been above $80. The one who gets hold of $20 of this is considered a millionaire.

THE crews of the German men-of-war Adler and Eber, which were wrecked in the Samoa hurricane have arrived at Kiel, Germany. Prince Henry, in an address, told them that they had nobly performed their duty in Samoa, showing themselves brave sons of the Fatherland.

THE Congo Railway, in Africa, is to be begun at once, nearly the whole of the capital having been subscribed. Probably the Congo State will ask the Belgian Government to grant an annual subsidy of $300,000 for ten years, until the enterprise can pay its way.

MISS SALLIE L. BULL, of Alaska, has been appointed a copyist in the Interior Department at Washington, on certificate from the Civil Service Commission. Miss Bull is the first person ever appointed to the department service from Alaska.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A great deal of sugar machinery is going to Louisiana.

Carbonic oxide is now mentioned as an instrument for execution.

London is to have a tower twice as large the Eiffel tower in Paris, and built of steel.

The best explanation why seeds, such as beans and corn, when they are being grub-eaten become hot, is because the corn, etc., is fermenting at the same time, and the slow combustion of fermentation develops sensible heat.

Almost the hardness of the diamond is said to be given by German workmen to steel-engraving tools. The tools are made white hot, plunged repeatedly into sealing wax until cold, and then just touched with oil of turpentine.

The height at which clouds float varies from the level of the ground, where they constitute fog or mist, to several miles. As a mean, 1300 to 1500 yards in winter and 3300 to 4000 yards in summer. They have been observed as high as 7650 yards.

A census of the illiterates in the various countries of the world, recently published in a foreign journal, places the three Slavic States of Romania, Servia and Russia at the head of the list, with about eighty per cent. of the population unable to read and write.

It is stated that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company will do away with the bell cord system of signalling engineers, and will put into effect an invention by which the conductor can press a button and blow the whistle. The device is worked by compressed air.

Five Words May Ruin a Town.

It is reported that the Chesapeake and Ohio railway company are about to move their immense car and engine shops, employing 1200 men, from Huntington, W. Va., to St. Albans, a small town in Kanawha county. Forty acres of land have been purchased at St. Albans on which to erect a plant. The cause of the removal is that recent litigation has declared void a deed for the land upon which the present shops stand. The suit involved $150,000.

In 1870, when Huntington, now a town of 9000 people, was farm land, James Laidley, attorney for C. P. Huntington, the noted railroad man, bought all the land upon which Huntington now stands. In this tract was one piece of 240 acres belonging to a Mrs. Pennybacker. Some time after a flaw was found in the acknowledgement of Mrs. Pennybacker, the effect of which was to give her a title in fee to the land. Laidley representing to her that she had but a dower interest, bought it for a small amount, and claiming title to the entire tract brought suit to recover it from the purchasers, who had in the meantime secured it. The suit went against Laidley in all the courts, and then Mrs. Pennybacker finding she had been deceived entered suit against Laidley to recover her land and succeeded. She now owns nearly all the land upon which the town is built in the tract used by the Cleveland and Ohio shops, valued at $150,000.

The mistake in the acknowledgment which will result in the collapse of Huntington, as the railroad shops supported the town, was a simple one. The acknowledgement read, "Sarah H. G. Pennybacker acknowledges that she has signed, &c.," while it should have read, "acknowledges it to be her account and she has signed, &c." The omission of these five words is likely to destroy a flourishing town.—*New York Herald.*

Her Face Was Her Fortune.

She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She *was* all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone. She is a woe-begone looking piece of humanity now. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the wasted strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and the luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

THE total number of paying visitors to the Paris Exposition up to recent date was 10,032,233.

If not *above* being taught by a *man*, take this *good* advice. Try *Dobbins's* Electric Soap next *Monday*. It won't cost much, and you will then know for *yourself* just how good it *is*. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

THE window glass production this year will be 3,218,880 boxes.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

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A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c. and $1.

THERE are 156,000 miles of railroad in the United States. Within twenty-three years 121,000 miles of this have been built.

"The days of miracles are past." That may be, and yet some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed by the human family have occurred within the last decade. Not the least of these wonders is the success which the agents of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., are meeting. Write them for particulars. They will show *you* how to work wonders.

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Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

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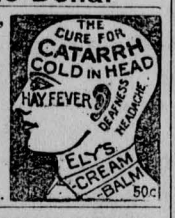

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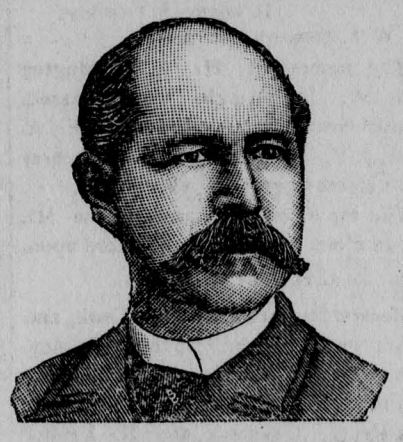

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It saves more money for the consumer.
Its great success is due to merit.
It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.

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All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

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In the Hip. Utica, Fulton Co., Ill., June, '88. Three or four years ago was taken with Lameness in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several doctors without benefit; was cured by three or four application of St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HARPER.

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United Brethern Conference.

The annual session of the Allegheny conference of the church of the United Brethern in Christ convened in the First U. B. church, Altoona, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, September 18th, Bishop J. Weaver, presiding.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

Rev. H. F. Shupe was elected secretary.

The hours of meeting and adjournment were fixed as follows: To meet at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and adjourn on motion.

The bishop appointed the following committees: To collect missionary monies, Rev. R. W. Funk; preachers' aid, Rev. J. L. McClay; general Sunday-school fund, Rev. J. A. Pershing.

The examination of local preachers was taken up. The following names were called and passed: J. L. Baker, T. W. Burgess, J. A. Clemm, J. Craig, S. E. Gormany, A. L. Delong, A. E. Evans, J. Felix, A. L. Funk, G. A. Funkhouser, M. O. Lane, W. H. Mattern, J. E. McClay, I. Potter, H. Shoemaker, D. Steele, D. Strayer, J. O. Thrush, G. Wagoner (deceased, name referred to committee on memoirs) W. J. Zuck.

D. C. Shaw's name was presented to the committee on applicants for license to preach; also, the name of Messrs. Seneff, Maxwell, Sherrick, Cramer, and Baier.

The bishop here announced the names of other committees: E. D. Miller to collect for the seminary; W. H. Mingle and J. L. Resler for the church erection; educational, M. O. Lane; trustee to Lebanon Valley College, U. Conly; publication fund, D. Ellis; delegate fund, J. L. Lichtliter.

The report of Presiding Elder E. A. Zeek, of the Greensburg district, was read and passed upon.

The following committees were then appointed:

Devotion; Orner, Sheerer and Shrim.

Candidates for the Ministry: Munden, Pershing, Resler, Wortman and Clemm.

Boundary and Finance: Shearer Zeek, Medsger, Stahl, Long, Jackson, Cowden, Buell and W. H. Miller.

Church Erection: R. H. Woodward.

Publishing Interests: W. A. Jackson.

Education: W. H. Mingle.

Resolutions: J. S. McClay.

Sabbath Schools: J. H. Pershing.

Rev. I. L. Resler, preacher of the evening.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

Miscellaneous business was taken up as follows: Rev. J. M. Lesher was admitted to an advisory seat.

The report of Rev. D. Sheerer, presiding elder of the Altoona district, was read.

The names of pastors in regular order were taken up, their reports heard and characters passed.

The chair announced L. W. Stahl and Rev. Sheerer a committee to look up the interests of the Mount Union church.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises after which pastor's reports were read and their characters passed.

The following names on the itinerant list were passed: C. H. Wortman, W. A. Baer, B. F. Clark, J. L. Lichter, W. S. Drake, T. P. Orner, J. F. Tallhelm, J. L. Buell, J. Landis.

Te report on missions was read by J. N. Munden, followed by addresses by Rev. J. Hill and Bishops Sheerer and Weaver.

The report on temperance was read and adopted and after the various committees had announced the time and place of meeting, an adjournment was taken.

The society of Christian Endeavor held a meeting at 7:30.

FRIDAY'S SESSIONS.

Rev. Castle, of the Maryland conference, was introduced and admitted to an advisory seat.

A committee of four was appointed to assist last year's committee on plans on ministerial support and parsonages.

Rev. E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio, was introduced and addressed the conference in the interest of the publishing house at Dayton, Ohio.

The report on licentiates was read and adopted after some discussion. After the Bishop asked the usual disciplinary questions, the applicants were received in the conference. The following are the names as read from the report on licentiates: B. C. Shaw, B. L. Seneff, A. W. Maxwell, C. W. Sherrick, from the Tennessee conference; W. A. Baier, from the East Pennsylvania conference.

The report of the committee on church erection was read and adopted.

Bishop *Weaver* spoke about the calls for money throughout the church for the purpose of building church houses.

Rev. *W.* R. Funk presented the plans and operations of the "New Church Fund" and its work in conjunction with the Church Erection society in this conference. The plans and operations of work in this conference does not conflict with the work of the general board, but will, in the end, help it.

Rev. J. S. Hays spoke of the incentive the New Chuch Fund gave our members in giving to a work at home.

Rev. R. S. *Woodward* did not favor any conflict with the parent board, but separate plans and separate assessments.

Bishop *Weaver* suggested that there might be friction in the machinery.

Rev. Funk moved that the assessment for the board be $250, after which the conference adjourned.

Unfinished business being called the question of missionary assessments was past as amended, that is that $500 be assessed the conference.

The bishop announced as the committee on memorials; R. S. Woodward, D. Ellis and W. H. Mingle.

The reports on church literature, and the first year's course of reading, were read and adopted.

The report of the boundary committee was read and adopted item by item as follows:

Altoona District—1. That the Altoona Second church be constituted a mission station.

2. That Mount Union appointment be detached from the Huntingdon charge and attached to the Juniata charge.

3. That the Knox school house be attached to the Bellefonte mission and that it be changed from a mission to a charge.

4. That Tyrone be changed from a mission to a station.

Johnstown District.—1. That the Mount Zion, Lafferty and Fair appointments be detached from the New Paris charge and be constituted a separate charge, to be known as the Berlin charge; that the remaining appointments of New Paris constitute the New Paris charge.

2. That the name of the Hollidaysburg charge be changed to East Freedom.

3. That the Stony Creek appointments be attached to Johnstown.

4. That the presiding elder of the Johnstown district make arrangements to occupy Moxham at once.

5. That the St. John's appointment be detached from the Somerset charge and attached to the Rockwood charge.

6. That Jenner X Roads be detached from Jenner X Roads charge and attached to Ligonier charge. That the balance of the Somerset charge and of Jenner X Roads constitute the Somerset charge.

7. That Patchonville and New Burg mission be referred to the stationing committee.

8. That the districts remain as they are.

D. SHEERER, President.

W. A. JACKSON, Secretary.

The names of H. A. Buffington and W. H. Mingle were passed. The itinerant list was revised. E. A. Zeek, J. F. Tallhelm, and D. Sheerer were elected presiding elders.

The report of the committee on Mt. Union church was read and acted upon.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Messrs. Stewart, Lichtliter, Cook, and Auker were received into the itinerancy. The report of the Johnstown district was read and adopted. L. W. Stahl was elected treasurer and R. Keister trustee of the permanent fund. President Kephart was admitted to an advisory seat. The financial report on church extension, of Sabbath School fund, United Brethren seminary, educational beneficiary, publishing, trustees of college, missionary treasurer, and preachers' aid were then read.

Two members were elected to attend the court of appeals. The committee on second year's course of reading reported. Scottsdale was selected as the place for the next annual conference. The report of the conference secretary and treasurer was read and adopted and he was re-elected.

A telegram came to the conference room at 11.30 a. m., stating that Rev. J. M. Smith had just died.

The report on ministerial support and parsonages was read, followed by report on education. President Kephart, of the Lebanon Valley college, read his report, and following this was the financial report of the college.

The report on finance was read, and a motion that the presiding elders raise six hundred dollars within the bounds of this conference to assist in building a parsonage in Johnstown was abopted.

A transfer was granted to J.A.Clemm.

After the reading of the report of the stationing committee, the conference adjourned sine die, with benediction by Bishop *Weaver*. The following are the appointments:

Altoona District—J. F. Tallhelm, presiding elder.
Altoona—First, J. N. Munden; Second, T. P. Orner.
Bellefonte—G. W. Emminger.
Bigler—B. J. Hummel.
Calvin—H. Brown.
East Salem—S. A. Castle.
Huntingdon—W. Cramer.
Juniata—P. L. Auker.
Liverpool—G. W. Lightner.
Milheim—J. Craig.
Port Matilda—George Noden.
Three Springs—A. Davidson.
Tuscarora—W. H. Mattern.
Tyrone—G. W. McKee.
Phillipsburg—C. W. Wasson.
Stormstown—W. A. Jackson.
South Williamsport—H. Denlinger.
Johnstown District—D. Sheerer, presiding elder.
Conemaugh—J. H. Pershing.
Cambria—A. E. Fulton.
Coalport—J. S. Buell.
Clearfield—D. Ellis.
Fallen Timber—J. A. Blair.
Johnstown—W. H. Mingle.
Ligonier—A. Day.
Newburg—O. T. Stewart.
New Paris—H. A. Buffington.
Rockwood—J. S. Lichligter.
Somerset—G. C. Cook.
Indiana—J. Dick.
East Freedom—U. Conley.
Berlin—U. S. Drake.
Greensburg District—
Braddock—H. F. Shupe.
Cooksburg—C. McCullogh.
Greensburg—L. W. Stahl.
Industry—L. Seneff.
Syccipus—C. Wortman.
Madison—R. S. Woodward.
Mahoning—I. S. Hays.
Mt. Pleasant—J. I. L. Resler.
New Haven—T. Cameron.
Scottdale—W. R. Funk.
Springfield—L. I. Lewis.
Wilkinsburg—J. M. Lesher.
Washington—E. James.
Westwood—I. P. Truxel.
Copeland—G. W. Sherrick.

About Eating.

It is a mistake to eat fast. Mastication performed in haste must be imperfect even with the best of teeth, and due admixture of the salivary secretion with the food cannot take place. When a crude mass of inadequately crushed muscular fibre, or undivided solid material of any description is thrown into the stomach it acts as a mechanical irritant and sets up a condition in the mucous membrane lining that organ which greatly impedes, if it does not altogether prevent, the process of digestion.

When the practice of eating quickly and filling the stomach with unprepared food is habitual, the digestive organ is rendered incapable of performing its proper functions. Either a much larger quantity of food than would be necessary under natural condition is requested, or the system suffers from lack of nourishment. The matter may seem a small one, but it is not so. Just as a man may go on for years with defective teeth, imperfectly masticating his food wondering why he suffers from indigestion, so a man may habitually live under an infliction of hurried dinners and endure the consequent loss of health, without knowing why he is not well or how easily the cause of his illness might be remedied.—*Medical Classics.*

President of the Board of Aldermen—The special committee appointed to investigate the recent fire in the Ninth ward will now report.

Alderman McDuffy (chairman)—Well, sor, we find that the conflagration was a very shmall wan whin it shtarted and cud a bin put out wid a bucket o' wather but for an alarm box which wudn't wurruck an' was no good at all, an' the committee ricomminds, sorr, that hereafther, ivery box in th' city be inshpected at laste twinty-four hours before ivery foire, sorr.

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W. E. Eby.

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CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. CREE, A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING, WALTER PARKS,
ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.

Sept. 5, 1889.

Notice to Farmers.

A report having been circulated to the effect that we will do no threshing this season, we take this method of notifying those who expect us to do their work or will give us the opportunity that we will be on hand, and are open for engagements.

Respectfully,
GREENLAND & PHEASANT.

Cassville, Pa., July 30, 1889.

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

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Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.